BOMBAY GAZETTE.
ADVERTISER.

VOL. 36. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, 1825. No. 1816.

ROYAL NATIONAL INSTITUTION,
FOR THE
PRESERVATION OF LIFE
FROM
SHIPWRECK,
Supported by Voluntary Contributions.

PATRON—THE KING.

VICE-PATRONS.

H. R. Highness the DUKE of YORK.
H. R. Highness the DUKE of CLARENCE.
H. R. Highnest the DUKE of SUSSEX.
H. R. Highness the DUKE of CAMBRIDGE.
H. R. Highness the DUKE of GLOUCESTER.
H. R. Highness PRINCE LEOPOLD of SAXE COBOURG.

THE *object* of the Institution is briefly declared in its Title; and is intended to reach, without distinction of Country, in War and in Peace, to all in imminent peril of the Seas by Shipwreck, on any part of the United Kingdom, or the British Isles.

The *means* chiefly relied on for the attainment of its purposes, are:—

The formation of suitable Establishments on the Coasts of the United Kingdom and British Isles; superintended by *District Committees*.

And the excitement to exertion in the hour of danger, by the certainty of relief to the Widows and Families of any who perish in their attempts to save the lives, of others, and of reward to those who succeed in their preservation.

To this summary it can only be necessary to add that the operations of the Society will have no limit, but such as may be imposed by the amount of the Funds placed at their disposal, or the number of Cases calling for their assistance; and it is confidently anticipated, that the contributions will be of such an extent, as not only to give *present effect*, but *permanency* to this great National undertaking.

Donations and Subscriptions will be received by Messrs. REMINGTON CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay. 23d March 1825.

LOST.

ON Saturday last in the Fort, two unendorsed Madras Government Bills, the one No. 834 dated 13th February 1825 for Rs. 362 " 75 and the other No. 435 dated 10th August 1824 for Rupees 300.

Whoever will bring them to RAGOBA DAMOOLJEE Purvoe at the SHERIFF'S OFFICE shall be rewarded for their trouble.

Bombay, 23d March 1825

Kempt and Co.

WILL Sell by public auction, on this day, Wednesday the 23d Instant, an Invoice of new Books, including a number of publications for the use of young people and Lith. Prints.

To close different accounts, Silver Epaulettes, and Bullion, Nail, Tooth, and Shaving Brushes, Opera Glasses, Copper Powder Flasks, Shot Belts, Buff Sword Belts, white Dimity Waistcoating, Chintz, and other Piece Goods &c. &c.

AT ½ PAST 12.

Will be put up a double Barrelled detonating Gun by Nock in Mahogany case complete, double and single Barrelled Guns, Flint Locks, in Mahogany cases from other Houses.

Bombay, 23d March 1825.

Kempt and Co.

HAVE for Sale by Commission some highly finished Colored Engravings of Cities and Towns in Scotland, part of a series now in progress. K. and Co. respectfully intimate, as the impressions are struck off a supply is forwarded to them for sale.

VIZ.

Edinburgh, Inverness, Dunkeld, Elgin, Perth, Falkirk, Dingwall, Cuper, Stirling, Dundee, Peterhead.

Bombay, 23d March 1825.

Higgs and Briggs
WILL SELL
BY AUCTION
On Friday next the 25th Instant,

AN Invoice of Bristow's Excellent Perfumery, consisting of Lavander and Hungary Water, Macassar and Russia Oil, Huile Antique a la Rose, Esprit de Rose, Pomade divine, Jamaica Pomatum, Eau du luce and Smelling Salts, Spirits of Lavender, Bitters, Essence of Celery, Spirits of Hartshorn, Jamaica Ginger, Milk of Roses, Essence of Peppermint, Tarlington's Balsam, Oppodeldoc, and Windsor Soap.

Dressing Combs, Powder Puffs, Hair, Tooth and Nail Brushes &c.

Meadows Street, 23d March 1825.

Higgs and Briggs
WILL SELL
BY AUCTION
On Friday next, the 25th Instant,

THE Remainder of Several Cases of Cutlery consisting of Razors, Scissors, Penknives, Pocket Do. Corkscrews, &c.

Brass Padlocks, Brass Cocks, Lady's Morocco and Chrystalized Work Boxes, &c.

A LARGE DEAL SPAR.

Meadows Street, 23d March, 1825.

Higgs and Briggs
WILL SELL
BY AUCTION
On FRIDAY next the 25th Instant.
AT ½ PAST 12 o'CLOCK.

A Buggy
HORSE
AND HARNESS.

THE Property of a Gentleman having no further use for them.

Meadows Street 23 March 1825.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
An Invoice of Gentlemens' Superfine and most Fashionable
WHITE AND BLACK
HATS
STAFF OFFICERS'
SUPERFINE
COCK'D HATS
STAFF SURGEONS
DITTO
Trimmed in the first Style agreeable to the Regulations.
FOLDING
OPERA HATS
Gentlemens' Superfine blue Cloth and Seal Skin,
FORAGING CAPS
PLAIN OR WITH SILVER AND GOLD BANDS
AT
MODERATE PRICES.

(2) Meadows Street, 23d March 1825.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
On Commission,

A NEW Gold Horizontal Watch, by D. and W. Morice, Price... Rs 300
A new Gold Hunting duplex Do. by Wm. Nicoll Junior,.....400
The above being at about two thirds of their usual Price are particularly recommended to the notice of Gentlemen.

Meadows Street, 23d March 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE

On Commission,

A PAIR OF ROAN

Carriage Horses

Uncommonly Strong and very fast Goers

A GREY ARAB

Saddle Horse

WELL BRED AND OF CAPITAL ACTION

AND

A WHITE ARAB

Saddle Horse

THE PROPERTY OF A GENTLEMAN LEAVING THE PRESIDENCY

Meadows Street, 23d March 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED FOR SALE

On Commission,

A VERY COMPACT LIGHT

Canteen,

CONTAINING a neat Breakfast Service of Plate, Plated ware &c.

PRICE Rs. 850

Meadows Street, 23d March 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE.

On Commission

AN ELEGANT DARK GREEN.

Tilbury.

IN EXCELLENT REPAIR

With a Set of particularly neat Black Harness by Whippy

AND

A GREY HORSE

14 HANDS 2½ INCHES HIGH,

OF

REMARKABLY Fine figure and Capital Action the Property of a Gentleman.

Meadows Street, 23d March 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED FOR SALE

On Commission,

A PAIR OF SUPERB

MIRRORS.

THE Plate measuring 30 inches in Diameter and set in rich gilt Frames.

PRICE PER PAIR RS 425.

Meadows-Street, 23d March 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION

At the following very reasonable Price

A DOUBLE barrelled Gun by Blanch with Detonating and Flint Locks Rupees.... 250

A pair of Elegant Pistols by Evans Rupees..... 200

Meadows Street 23d March 1825.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

HAVE JUST RECEIVED FOR SALE

On Commission

A QUANTITY of Maund, and two Maund boxes of best

Malabar

ARROW ROOT.

ALSO

A supply of Cochin Wax Candles.

Bombay, 23d March 1825.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

TO SAIL EARLY IN NEXT MONTH,

HER CARGO BEING ALL ENGAGED

The

Brig Bridget

410 TONS PER REGISTER

James Leslie

COMMANDER,

CARRIES a Surgeon and has good accommodation for Passengers.

AND

FOR LONDON

TO SAIL IN ALL APRIL

THE SHIP

England

A REGULAR TRADER

440 TONS PER REGISTER,

John Reay

COMMANDER.

FOR Passage by the former, and Freight or Passage by the latter Vessel, apply to the respective Captains on board or to RITCHIE STEUART and CO. Rampart Row, 23d March 1825.

For Passage to London,

TOUCHING AT THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE,

The fine strong, new Coppered Ship

REGALIA,

BURTHEN 400 TONS

Alexander Henning,

COMMANDER.

THIS Ship has excellent accommodation for Passengers and will sail on the 25th April, for passage only apply to the Commander at the Office of Messrs. FORBES & CO.

Bombay, 23d March 1825.

FOR SALE

AT THE

GODOWNS

OF

Mr. Patrick Steuart

AN elegant light made well finished Barouchette with two seats adopted to carry four or Six Persons with Harness Complete and a neat light made Gig just arrived from England.

Bombay, 23d March 1825.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT on Tuesday the 29th Instant, at 4 o'Clock will be sold by Public Auction, a small House situated without the Town Walls of Bombay, in the lane of Kara Coova, contiguous to the Parsee NASSA KANNA belonging to the late EDULJEE HEERJEE Carpenter, deceased.

Conditions of Sale—10 per Cent will be received from the purchaser on the Premises being knocked down, and the Balance must be paid within thirty days when the deed of Sale will be made.

Any Person or Persons having any Claim or dispute on the said Premises the same may be made known to FURDOONJEE MURZBANJEE at the Bombay Summachar Printing Office within Eight days from the date hereof, or they will be precluded therein, dated 21st March 1825.

BILLS ON ENGLAND

FOR a small sum at 30 days, three and Six months. Enquire at FRAMJEE COWAJEE'S Office.

(3) Bombay, 23d March 1825.

EVERYSE AND CO.

BUTCHERS

RECENTLY FROM MADRAS.

BEG Respectfully to inform the LADIES and GENTLEMEN of the Settlement and the PUBLIC that they intend killing Hogs twice a week facing the small Portuguese Church No. 1 when their *Ligre Chits* will be sent round to the different Gardens for Signature, with well made plain and Hamling Sausages properly spiced;--as also Smoked Humps, Humps Tongues, and Tongues and Sausages, they beg also to inform the Commanders of Vessels, that they will supply Fresh and Salt Provisions for Shipping.

E. and Co. will keep constantly for Sale, Pickled Beef, Pork and Bacon, and they pledge themselves that every Article shall be properly cured and clear.

N. B.---*All orders sent to the above place will be thankfully received and duly attended to.*

Facing the small Portuguese Church 23d March 1825. (2)

"A Christian heart will ne'er reject
"But humble efforts will protect,"

C. V. WRIGHT & CO.

BOOK-BINDERS.

RECENTLY FROM MADRAS,

BEG to inform the LADIES and GENTLEMEN of the SETTLEMENT and the PUBLIC that they have opened a Book-Binding Shop, facing the small Portuguese Church, where they intend carrying on the above line in its Various Branches, with neatness and accuracy.

N. B.---All orders sent to the above place will be thankfully received and punctually attended. (2)

Bombay, 23d March 1825.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

Bombay Gazette.

Vol. 36. Wednesday, 23d March, 1825. No. 1816.

General Orders.

Bombay Castle, 11th March 1825.

By the Honorable the Governor in Council.

No. 85 of 1825.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased, in the General Department, to appoint Assistant Surgeon Alexander Duncan to the situation of Civil Surgeon at Sholapore.

Bombay Castle, 12th March, 1825.

No. 86 of 1825.—Captain W. Ogilvie, Deputy Judge Advocate General at Surat having produced a Medical Certificate, pointing out the necessity of his proceeding to the Cape of Good Hope for the benefit of his health, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to grant him a furlough on that account for twelve months from the date of his embarkation.

Bombay Castle, 14th March, 1825.

No. 87 of 1825.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the sanction given by Sir Lionel Smith K. C. B. to an order by Lieutenant Colonel Clieland dated Sattarah, 22d February, nominating Assistant Surgeon Inglis M. D. to perform the duties of Civil Surgeon at the Presidency in the absence of Assistant Surgeon Kane.

Bombay Castle, 15th March, 1825.

No. 88 of 1825.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointment.

Marine Battalion.

Lieutenant S. Hennell of the 12th Regiment N. I. to be Adjutant vice Clark appointed to command the Guzerat Provincial Battalion.—Date of appointment 8th March 1825.

4th Extra Battalion.

Lieutenant W. H. Jackson 12th Regiment to be Adjutant.—8th March.

Bombay Castle, 15th March 1825.

No. 89 of 1825.— Lieutenant W. H. Clarkson of the 3d Regiment N. I. having produced a Medical Certificate in proof of the necessity of his proceeding to Europe for the benefit of his health, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to grant him a furlough on that account for a period of three years from the date of his embarkation.

Bombay Castle, 15th March 1825.

No. 90 of 1825.—The furloughs to sea granted to the undermentioned Officers on the 24th December 1823, and 20th of January 1824, are severally extended for a period of twelve months from the date of their expriation. Captain W. D. Robertson, Superintendent of Bazars in the Deccan, Captain P. W. Pedlar, 17th regiment N. I. attached to the Nizam's troops.

Bombay Castle, 15th March, 1825.

No. 91 of 1825.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has received through His Excellency the Commander in Chief a letter of which the following is a Copy addressed by Lieutenant Colonel J. H. Collette of the 7th Regiment, Madras Light Cavalry, Commanding at Sholapore to the Assistant Adjutant General to the Field Force in the Dooab, detailing his proceedings in consequence of instructions received from the Civil authority of the districts for the reduction of a small but very strong Ghurree occupied by the rebellious Patell of the village Oomraiz supported by a Garrison of about three hundred Men: also Copy of a letter from Lieutenant Colonel Collette of the 24th February reporting the evacuation of the place.

Although the attack on the Ghurrie reported in the Lieutenant Colonel's letter of the 22d was not attended with success the Governor in Council has been much gratified by the testimony borne by Lieutenant Colonel Collette to the spirit evinced generally by the Troops on this occasion more particularly in the Case of the Officers European and Native mentioned in the despatch, at the same time he has had to lament the loss experienced including as it does two of those so honorably distinguished.

Copy.

To

The Assistant Adjutant General,
Field Force Dooab.

Sir,

One Squadron of the 7th Light Cavalry.
300 Men of the 44th Regt. N. I.
One six pounder manned by 2 Jemadars.
The Qr. Mr. Serjeant and 12 Troopers of the 7th Regt. Lt. Cavalry.

I have the honour to report for the information of the Officer Commanding in the Dooab that the force detailed in the Margin arrived this morning at day break before Oomraiz.

The place was found much stronger on reconnoitering it than was supposed even after the caution Mr. Stevenson had given.

The Patell having been summoned to surrender and the Garrison having refused, and fired, two flanking parties commanded by Lieutenant Dudgeon 44th Regiment was placed under cover to keep down the fire from the Ghurrie. The outer gate was blown in and the Gun with some difficulty brought into a traverse that led to a second one under a severe fire. The inexperience of the Artillery men and the narrowness of the traverse, together with the Gun Serjeant being wounded and many of the Troopers disabled, caused a considerable delay and it took five shots to make a partial breach in the second gate. A gallant rush was then made by Captain Hutchinson and Ensign Ramsay and a lodgement effected inside with 20 Sepoys, but the Doorway was too narrow to admit the Gun to be brought through to burst the third gate which would have given access to the Ghurrie. In pushing through the second gate (which was completely exposed to the fire from the Ghurrie) with a view of supporting our brave companions I regret to say a severe loss was sustained. Lieut. Phillipson of the 44th Regt. was killed. Lieut. Miles (who with Lieut. Natt accompanied me to this spot) was desperately wounded, all the hopes of getting the Gun through having failed, and their being no Pioneers, scaling ladders, or any means of attacking the Ghurrie, Capt. Hutchinson's party was withdrawn, and I have encamped at a short distance from the village until further orders.

I trust that although we have been unsuccessful we may not be thought to have neglected our duty. I cannot conceive greater gallantry or devotion to the service than was displayed by the officers I have named.

I cannot however close this without bringing to your notice the conspicuous conduct or Jemadar Shaik Emom of the 44th Regt. N. I. and Jemadars Shaik Bunny and Ibrahim Bay of the 7th Regt. Lt. Cav. the latter of whom volunteered with the Gun and were of the greatest assistance throughout.

I beg leave to enclose a return of the Killed and wounded, and

I have the honour &c.
(Signed) J. H. Collette.
Lt. Col. Comg. Sholapore.

Camp near Oomraiz,
February 22d 1825.

Return of killed and wounded in the attack upon the Ghurree of Oomraiz by a detachment under command of Lieutenant Colonel Collette 7th Light Cavalry on the 22d Feb. 1825.

DISTRIBUTION.		Lieutenants.	Subidars.	Serjeants or Havildars.	Rank and File.	Total.
44th R. N. I. 7th R. L. C.	Killed,	"	"	"	1	1
	Wounded,	1	"	1	3	5
	Killed,	1	"	"	5	6
	Wounded,	"	1	1	18	20
	Total.	2	1	2	27	32

Names of Officers killed—Lieutenant Phillipson, 44th Regt. N. I.

Do. wounded—Lieut. Milnes, 7th Regt. Lt. Cavalry.

Signed) G. Hutchinson.
Major of Brigade.

To.

The Military Secretary to His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

Sir,

I have the honor to report to you for the information of His Excellency Major General Sir Charles Colville K. C. B. that on the failure of my attack of the 22d I encamped immediately out of Gun shot and gave my men a few hours rest which they much wanted. On the morning of the 23d I established a strong post within six hundred yards of the gate way, and last night I took possession of a small ruined Pagoda on the Glacis. I also established a small battery within grape range to keep down the fire from the bastion of the Ghurries while I should attempt to escalade the lower part. I regret to say that these preparations have been rendered useless by the escape of the Garrison, which was effected last night notwithstanding the numerous parties I had placed all round to prevent it.

I send this off before any other letters to prevent the march of any assistance.

I have &c.
(Signed) J. H. Collette,
Lieut. Col. Comg. Sholapore.

Camp Oomraiz,
Feb. 24th 1825.

Bombay Castle, 16th March 1825.

No. 92 of 1825.—The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following Regulations in continuation of the General Orders under date the 14th of September last.

1st. With reference to the 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th paragraphs of the General Orders above adverted to, it is to be understood that the staff allowance granted for the several Commands therein enumerated, is to be drawn in addition to the Re-

gimental Pay. Full batta &c. of the Officers exercising them, in lieu of all others heretofore drawn in virtue of such Command, whether peace or Field.

2d. Officers below the rank of Major General when exercising the Command of either the Presidency Poonah or Surat Division of the Army, are authorised to draw the following allowances, viz.

Staff allowance per mensem	Rs. 2,200
Tent allowance in Garrison or Cantonment, or when moving on duty within respective Divisions	300
Additional Tent allowance when on Field service, with the Pay, of their Regimental rank.	500

3d. An allowance of Rupees 30 per month for Stationery, instead of the sums now drawn, is granted for the Command of each Troop and Company of all regular Corps including the Pioneer Battalion. It is also authorised for the Invalid Battalion, this allowance is to defray all charges for Stationery, on account of detachments and absent Details, and agreeably with the expressed intention of the Hon'ble Court of Directors is to be paid only to those Officers actually in Command of, and present with Troops and Companies. The same deductions as at present are to be continued on account of Adjutants and Quarter Masters Officiating as Paymasters.

4th. Officers appointed by Government, to the Command of Districts, Fortresses, and Cantonments and Officers Commanding Corps, in their own right, are to forfeit no part of their allowances when absent on duty; and the full allowances are to be drawn also by the Officers actually exercising the Command, during such absence. But in all cases of absence, *on leave*, the allowances are to be drawn only by the Officers exercising the Commands.

5th. Officers on the Invalid Establishment, are not entiled to Tent allowance, but if required to move, they will be furnished with Tents and carriage from the stores and Commissariat.

6th. Commanding, and Staff Officers, to whom Regimental house allowance had been granted previous to May last, are to continue to receive it.

7th. Officers Commanding Divisions of Artillery, are authorised to draw an allowance of Rupees 30, per month for stationery, exclusive of the allowance which they may be in receipt of regimentally on account of a Troop or Company.

8th. Officers of European Cavalry, Artillery, Engineers and Infantry will until further orders draw the same rate of Tentage in Garrison as is drawn by the Officers by Native Infantry in Garrison.

9th. Officers to whom no fixed salary is granted but who draw additional half batta for the performance of a specific duty as in the instance of those composing the Committee of Survey at the Presidency, are to suffer no deduction on account of House Rent.

10th. The above regulations are, of course, to have effect from the dates on which the new scale of Pay and allowances commenced, as already provided for.

Bombay Castle, 17th March, 1825.

No. 93 of 1825.—A Royal salute to be fired at all stations of the Land Forces under this Presidency in the honor of the surrender to the Force under Lieutenant Colonel A. Richards, of the Fort and Capital of the Kingdom of Assam, the expulsion of the Burmese from that Country, and its entire subjugation by the British Armies.

No. 94 of 1825,—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that no *allowances* be passed to any Officer, who may henceforth obtain leave of absence from this Presidency on Medical certificate, beyond a period of two years, it being considered that such an absence is sufficient to effect the restoration to health of any Officer not requiring the benefit of the Climate of Europe.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. NEWNHAM, *Chief Secretary.*

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London..6 mo's 1s. | 8½d. per Rupee
Calcutta..30 days 103 B'y Rs. per 100 Siccas.
Madras.....do. 99 B'y Rs. per 100 Madras.

COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remittable....142 B'y Rs. per 100 Siccas.
Five per Cent. Non-Remittable 107 *a* 116 ditto, *according to Registry.*

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

O. B.'s favour having been received too late for insertion, we are under the necessity, of allowing it to remain till the publication of our next.

Also a Subscriber's obliging contributions.

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY,

WEDNESDAY, 23D MARCH, 1825.

Accounts from the neighbourhood of Deesa, state, that a heavy fall of rain, accompanied by a strong breeze and thunder storms, took place at the close of last month, which, contrary to expectation, had proved very beneficial to the dry grain; the crops of which were very luxuriant. Cultivation is said to be now carried on more extensively than formerly, and would be still more so, were it possible to exterminate the refractory Coolies, of whom the Coombies are in constant dread. Our correspondent informs us, that was it not for these marauders, the country would be in a higher state of cultivation and more productive than any other under this presidency, the soil being favourable and water procurable by digging in almost all parts.

In some former numbers of the Gazette, details were given of several gallant affairs, between detachments of the force stationed in the Northern division of Guzerat, and the turbulent Coolies, whose depredations caused much distress to the Coombies, or cultivators, until some severe checks which they experienced, and the activity of the Officer commanding in that district in constantly pursuing them, had obliged most of them to seek refuge in parts where it was unlikely opposition would be met with. But the nature of the country is so favourable to their secreting themselves, that all endeavours have proved ineffectual in extirpating them entirely.—A valuable correspondent in that quarter has given us an account of another gallant and successful little affair, which took place on the morning of the 5th instant at Vitleepore, a village about six miles from the Camp at Kooksa, and not far from Duddanor, the place where the rebels made a stand against our troops in October last, and of which the following is the substance:

On the morning of the 4th of March, intelligence arrived in camp of several Coolies having assembled at the above village, amongst whom were four of the most notorious characters; when measures were promptly taken to secure them; orders were given for the troops to be in readiness to move, and at two in the morning of the 5th they were mustered and immediately marched in the direction of Vitleepore, the Infantry (one wing of the 8th) proceeding direct, and a party of Dragoons, accompanied by another of Native Horse, surrounding the village, in order to prevent the escape of the rebels. On the approach of the infantry, the fellows endeavoured to effect their escape into the jungle, but were met by the dragoons when a conflict ensued and several were killed on the part of the former; the rest finding resistance ineffectual, threw down their arms and were made prisoners. On searching the village, one of the officers discovered a fellow secreted in a dark hut, and managed to secure him before he could use his arms; he proved to be one of the most notorious and daring characters among the rebels. The casualties on our side were one Corporal of Dragoons wounded, and two horses killed; those of the rebels were not precisely ascertained, but supposed to amount to 15 killed, and 43 made prisoners.

It is much to be lamented, that while almost every petty station or cantonment, boasts an edifice appropriated to the sole purposes of public amusement; the presidency of Bombay remains destitute of the humblest accomodations for the social meetings of its inhabitants, and to afford an independent exertion of their collective means, for the promotion of conviviality, recreation and amusement; which, must have wholely disappeared in the form of public assemblies, but for the great liberality of Gentlemen who have occasionally resigned their houses for subscription entertainments.

That such a barrier to social enjoyment should exist, must be a subject of regret to all who possess the slightest degree of public spirit; and it occurs to us with peculiar force, when passing the neglected pile of building intended for assembly rooms, which, even in its present unfinished state, displays a chastity and elegance of design not to be surpassed in any other part of India; which, is the more surprising, as Bombay certainly has afforded fewer opportunities than either of the other presidencies, for the exercise of architectural taste, so essentially requisite to its improvement and the attainment of excellence.

By the latest accounts received from the Eastward, the war seems to bear a much more favorable aspect than heretofore; and hopes are with reason entertained of a speedy issue.

Having been indulged with a perusal of letters from Rangoon, we shall furnish our readers with such extracts as relate to the progress of our forces in that quarter.

We feel a peculiar gratification, in having an opportunity of soliciting the attention of our readers, to an advertisement appearing in our present columns; for the purpose of extending the patronage of an institution established in England, to stimulate additional assistance to shipwrecked persons, by holding out a reward for successful efforts in the salvation of lives; and a certain provision for the widows and orphans of those, who, may themselves become victims to their humane endeavours at rescuing others from eternity.

Common humanity alone stamps this admirable institution as one deserving universal support; but *we* have the feelings of gratitude add-

ed to those of humanity, when it is recollected, that, by a portion of our countrymen braving the dangers of shipwreck, our political existence is preserved, and the elevated station we hold in the scale of commercial nations.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM RANGOON FEBRUARY 26.

You will have heard of Sir A. Campbell's advance; which, hitherto has gone on much more prosperously than could have been anticipated. Not a single shot has been fired; and the inhabitants have brought supplies of every description that the country affords. When the last accounts were received, he was about 45 miles from this, and within three days march of Donabier, where, they say the Bundoolah is with four thousand men.

Brigadier General Cotton with the river division has also been very fortunate. He met with very slight resistance at Panlor, where, it was supposed the enemy would have made a strong stand: but it would appear, he is nearly disarmed, and quite disheartened.

I am happy to say that the two armies are in the highest state of health, and the hospitals here are clearing very fast.

We now daily expect the 45th from Ceylon, as I see by the papers the ships which sailed from this for their conveyance, had arrived at Colombo.

Another letter of the same date says "The Banerman will proceed in a few days to Mergui with the European Invalids; and to bring back those who have recovered.

The David Clerk, with elephants from Calcutta, and three ships from Madras, are now in the river.

Accounts from our forces are very favourable. They meet with very little resistance, and abundance of cattle, milk, eggs &c. are brought in daily by the peasantry."

BOMBAY COURIER.

Mr. Newnham's fancy ball on Thursday evening at his villa on the Esplanade, was most numerously and fashionably attended, and nothing could exceed the animation of the scene. The fancy characters were not numerous, but almost all of them were well supported. The first person that presented himself to our notice, was a little old gentleman in a full-bottomed wig, leading into the room his niece, a young lady of majestic stature. We wished ourselves, to have a little flirtation with the lovely Amazon, but she looked so stiff and coy, that we soon discovered that her matrimonial aspirations were commensurate with the tallness of her figure. The gentleman, though small, and a most important air about him, and appeared mighty proud of his charge; and though there was an universal laugh at such a striking violation of the degrees of comparison, nothing could discompose his gravity and decorum. A Devonshire country clown was admirably depicted. His dress, look, gait, and dialect, were inimitable.—He was an excellent compound of shrewdness and simplicity. —He *made his legs* in the true stile of rustic politeness, and at dancing he would have borne away the belle in any barn in England.—A Scotch doctor, with a three pound ten shilling degree from the University of Aberdeen, as he told us himself, was superexcellent. His poric was pure and unaffected, and he complained grievously of "*the unca want of siller among the puir bodies of the North*," but appeared himself rather sleek and comfortable. He delineated admirably the supposed caution and slyness of his countrymen. We tryed to engage him in conversation, but we soon found that he was too far *North* for us, and we suspect shrewdly that he was up to all the tricks of an Editor.—The delapidated state of the countenance of a bold dragoon excited universal sympathy.—A phrenological charger, a late purchase, wishing to discover the character of his new master, and not understanding the use of callipers, attempted to apply his craniologoscopical hoof to the Captain's anterior developements, but being merely an Amateur, he luckily, we think, partially missed the object of his research, and made a deep inroad into the territories of Lavater, thus completely confounding the frontier boundaries of the two sciences of Phrenology and Physiognomy on the countenance of the warrior in a manner by no means agreeable. The Scotch practitioner examined the wound. He pronounced the left cheek to be cruelly excoriated, and stated that one of the *alæ*, we think he called it, of the nose was separated from its parent promontory. He offered to prescribe, and was anxious to feel the patient's pulse, no doubt as a prelude to feeling the profundity of his purse, and we thought we saw the very hairs of the doctor's wig crisping and curling with delight at the prospect of a *fee*. A portly Spaniard was a Phrenologist in disguise, and the fatal callipers were ill concealed under the ample folds of his satin cloak. We avoided him as possible, but some were not so lucky in escaping his prying eye, and we understand he has made some important discoveries, which he intends soon to transmit to the Craniological Society. There were two very good Parsees. One looked a *Set* of the first class, and from his composure and placidity it was evident, that his last exportations to China had answered the purpose. His brother of the same Cast appeared as if he was but beginning life, and as if he dreaded the uncertainty of the sea. A Scotch dame in antique costume, with lofty pinners, long waist, and ample though stiff drappery, put us in mind of *Auld lang syne*.

Her goodly countenance I've seen
Set off with 'kerchiefs arched and pinners clean.

—A highlander looked and danced the character admirably, and the best of it was there was no affectation about him. A lady and gentleman in the Moorish *costume* were in excellent taste, and we observed that they exerted themselves to the utmost, to support the gaiety of the evening. A lady and gentleman in the Spanish *costume* also appeared to great advantage. The dress of a Swiss peasant was extremely neat, and two jolly tars smoked, rolled about, and cracked their jokes in true sailor stile. There were many other characters well supported. but our time has been so limited that we have only been able to select the most prominent. The kind attentions of the host have been so often experienced on similar occasions, that it is hardly necessary to dwell upon them here. In fact every person appeared highly pleased and delighted, and the merry dance was long and unremittingly kept up.

The events of Thursday night have suggested to the gentlemen who manage the Ball to be given at Lowjee Castle on the 22d that so brilliant and successful an example ought to be followed up as far as the very short notice will permit, but as we shall all be rejoiced to renew our acquaintance with the characters and costumes of that night and as so many useful hints have been thus afforded, there will be less need of preparation to introduce any new subjects from the regions of dramatic fancy,

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BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Capt. Stanley, 20th Regt.
Lieut. Day, 20th Regt.
Ensign T. Knox, 20th Regt.
Lieut. and Adjt. E. M. Ennis, 21st Regt.
Lieut. Carr, Actg. Adjt. 21st Regt. N. I.
Cornet J. Dixon, H. M. 4th Light Dragoons.
Ensign H. N. Ramsay, 24th Regt.
Capt. L. Long, 9th Regt.
Asst. Surg. Jas. Bird, Vaecinator, Konkan.
Lieut. Chas. Jones, 15th Regt.
Lieut. H. Jackson, Fort Adjt. Tannah.
Lieut. George Duff, Pioneer Corps.
Lieut. P. John, 2d European Regt.
Lieut. W. A. Tate, Engineers.
Lieut. Kelso, 13th Light Dragoons.
DEPARTURES.—Capt. W. P. Lester, Artillery.
Capt. P. W. Pouget, 10th Regt.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.---March 15th, Arab Ship Khulela, Ebrahim, Nacqudah, from Penang, 25th, Dec. 1824.---16th, Ship Shaw Byramgore, J. Crockett, Commander, from Cananore, 2d March.---19th, Brig Rahimaney, Coonjee Puckey, Nacqudah, from Tellicherry 7th Feb. Goa 1st March.---Do. Brig Caudery, Shaikally, Syrang, from Calcutta 11th Dec. 1824.

Passengers per Byramgore.---Mrs. Col. Fitzgerald, Mrs. Storey, Miss Fitzgerald, Miss A. Fitzgerald, Col. Fitzgerald, C. B. H. M. 20th Regt. Capt. G. Tovey, B. M. Lieut. C. Connor, B. C. Lieut. H. Dodgin, Lt. C. Holmes, Lt. G. V. Connor, Lieut. F. Croad, Lt. G. Eyre, Ensign R. Mc'Dormott, Ensign R. Furlong, Surgn. A. Arnott, M. D. Lieut. and Adjt. Story, Quarter Master Dodd, Mr. J. E. E. Story, 302 Serjeants, Corporals, Drummers and Privates; 25 European Women and 35 Children.

DEPARTURES.---March 17th, Armed Ketch Chacer, Mussa Peerbhoy Syrang, to Surat.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Florentia. for London.
Ann, for China.
Cumbrian, for ditto.
Alfred for ditto.
Milford, for ditto.
Charlotte, for ditto.
Shahool Hamed, for Bengal.
Grab Byramgore, for Penang and Eastern Islands
Do. Caudry, for ditto ditto.
Arab.—Naseratshaw, for Persian Gulph.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—Feb. 22. Ship Adrian, J. Pithey, from Rangoon 4th Feb.—Do. the Brig Kent, T. L. Symes. from Madras 2d Feb.—Feb. 23, Schooner Freak, G. Vine, from Batavia 11th December, and Singapore and Penang 23d Jan. —Feb. 24, Bark Helen, R. H. D. Fowle, from Singapore 18th January and Penang 2d Feb. —Feb. 25, Ship Timandra, G. Wray, from London 9th July, Isle of France, Trincomalee, Colombo, and Point de Galle 30th January.

Passengers per Schooner Freak.—John Palmer, Esq. John Cook, Esq. H. C. Civil Service, and Herbert Van Brugh, Esq.

Passenger per Helen, from Singapore:—Mr. A. W. R. Parker, Merchant.

Per Timandra from London :—Mrs. Wray.

DEPARTURES.—Feb. 22, Ship Lady Macnagh-

ten, W. Swan, for Arracan.—Do. Hydery, W. Fleming, for Rangoon.—Do. Brig Sarah, J. A. Clarke, for Rangoon.—Feb. 23. Ship Alexander, R. Dickey, for Penang, Singapore, and Batavia. —Feb. 24, Ship City of Edinburgh, W. Wiseman, for London, via Corinuga.—Do. Morley. G. Holiday for London. Ditto Futty Salem, T. Whiteside, for Persian Gulph.—Do. Brig Rebecca, J. S. Reed, for Rangoon.---Do. Arab Ship Sophia, Nocoda, for Bombay.---Feb. 27, Ship Albion, Wm. Swainson, for London.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—March 6th, Ship Mary Ann Sophia, Captain Cornfoot, from Calcutta 2d Feb. —Do. Brig St. Louis, Captain P. Potiers, from Bombay 27th October, Mauritius 5th Jan. and Pondicherry 5th March.—Do. Brig Louisa, Capt. R. Harris, from Vizagapatam 27th February.

DEPARTURES.—March 2, Brig Anna, Capt. Marquess, to Pondicherry and Rangoon.—Do. 4, Brig Theodore, Capt. Pardella, to Pondicherry and Mauritius.

SINGAPORE.

ARRIVALS.---8th Jan. English Brig Bombay Merchant, Hughes, from Calcutta.---Do. Providence, Pearson. from China.---Do. Dutch Schoor Anne, Goldsmith from Pontiana.---Do Brig Esperança, Remedios, from Macao.---Do. English Ship Gloucester, Codling, from Manilla.---Do. 10th, English brig Bucephalus, Wyllie, from Manilla.---Do. 15th, English Schooner Dhaulla, Blackland, from Calcutta, out 16 days.---Do. 16th, Dutch Brig Kauder Bux, Ballydeen, from Rhio.---Do. Dutch Schooner Cheribon, Inchi Bandar, from Rhio 17th.---Do. Dutch Brig Malacca Heseing, from Malacca.

Passengers per Providence.—— Cuppage Esq. P. C. S. Mrs. Salano and Messrs. Salano, Dent, Bright. Rangel & Son, Onvie, and Bactestigie.

Per Anne.---2 Arabs, and 22 Malays.

Per Esperança.---Messrs. Murat, Robact and Ribero.

Per Bucephalus.---Messrs. Lacavoich, Marooth, and Johannes.

Per Dhaulla.---W. White Esq.

DEPARTURES.---Jan, 6th, English Schooner Freak, G. Vine, for Calcutta.---Do. 7th, Spanish. Ship Solitude, Molina, for Penang and Calcutta.---Do English Ship Volunteer, Waterman, for Calcutta.---Do. Portuguese Ship Conde do Rio Pardo, for Bombay.---Do. 10th, English Brig Rebecca, Thomson, for Calcutta.---Do. 12th, Dutch Ship Sch. Anne, Goldsmith, for Penang.---Do. English Brig Bucephalus, Wyllis, for Madras.

Passengers per Freak.---J Palmer, and G. Cook. Esq. B. C. S. and Capt. Cotes.

Per *Bucephalus*, Lieut Carthew, M. N. I.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.---Thursday the 17th instant, at St. Thomas's Church, Mr. William Leach of the Military Audit Department, to Miss Elizabeth Clark McDougall.

BIRTH.—At Colaba, on Saturday the 19th Instant, the Lady of Capt. Thos. Roe, 12th Regt. of a Son.

DEATH.—At Ryepore, on the 11th February, J. H. Martin Esq. of the Medical Establishment of the Nagpore Rajah.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—At Calcutta, on the 21st February, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend William Eales, William Linton, Esq. to Miss Mary Ann Benson.---At Calcutta, on the 21st February, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend William Eales, Captain Peter Roy, of the Ship East Indian, to Miss Mary Chew, fourth Daughter of Mr. Chew, late Branch Pilot, H. E. I. C. S.---At Calcutta, on the 22d February, Mr. Joseph Wells. Honourable Company's Marine, to Miss Mary Wells.

BIRTHS.---At Calcutta, on the 21st February, Mrs. James Mackintosh, Hastings Street, of a Son.---At Calcutta, on Monday the 22d February, Mrs. J. D. Costa, Junior, of a Son.---At Berhamppre, on the 22d February, the Lady of G. Chapman, Esq. of Daughter.---At Chowringhee, on the 23d February, Mrs. J. D. Smith, of a Son. ---At Calcutta, on Wednesday the 23d February, Mrs. Elizabeth D'Silva, of a daughter.--- At Calcutta, on the 23d February, Mrs. W. D. M. Sinaes, of a Son.

DEATHS.—At Calcutta, on the 21st Febrmary, Mrs. Mar O'Dell, aged 36 years.---At Calcutta, on Thursday last the 24th February, Mrs. Eleanor Vandenberg, wife of Mr. J. Vandenberg, at the early age of 26 years.

MADRAS.

DEATHS.—A Belgaum, on the 18th Feb. Capt. Thomas Greenhill, of the 4th Regt. Madras Light Cavalry.—At Madras, on the 5th March, Josep, Adrian, the infant Son of Mr. F. H. Helderman aged 3 years, 9 months and 21 days.—At New Town, on the 6th instant, Mr. Francis Almeida' Sub-Assistant Surgeon.

CALCUTTA.

At a late hour last evening, the following communication reached us from a most valued Correspondent, with Brigadier General Shuldham's force :—

14th February,—The 3d Brigade crossed the Barrack this forenoon, and encamped on the plain near Doodpattlee. Preparations for the advance of this part of the force seem nearly completed; coolies and carriage bullocks have been arriving in considerable numbers from Sylhet, for several days past; and every thing indicates a speedy move.

The 52d Regt. and Left Wing of Blair's Horse, as yet remain unprovided with the requisite carriage to move; the 14th Regt. continue at Phoolbarry, and the 39th at Paunch Gong.

Great exertions are making by the advanced Detachment to prepare the road for the army; the forest that has so long occupied the Pioneers, has at length been nearly got through; the rain however that has fallen in Cachar, during the last week, has materially retarded the labour of the advanced party, and rendered some parts of the road they have made almost impassable for cattle of any kind. In one part of it, we learn, there are no less than thirty-two nullahs to cross in the short space of three miles, the beds of which are a perfect quagmire.

We are unable to state what the plan of operations will be on reaching the hills, but it is generally supposed that the army must advance successively by single corps.

What force the enemy have at Munnipore for our reception, is not distinctly known; nor is it, as our information enables us to state, ascertained whether the Burmese contemplate meeting us at, or before reaching Munnipore.

From all we can learn, the enemy are not possessed of a particle of enterprise, or they might dispute every inch of ground through the hills; which present innumerable opportunities of opposing our advance, with comparatively few men.

There was a report in Camp, that a few of the enemy had been seen beyond the forest reconnoitering, but from the nature of the country it is extremely difficult to ascertain what their intentions are until the army actually moves on.

17th Feb.—The 3d Brigade with the Park, under the personal command of Brigadier General Shuldham, marched from Doodpattlee yesterday morning and t -day will have reached Banskandy.

The accounts we received of the state of the road, have been fully confirmed by letters, and the arrival of Officers from the advanced party, who represent it as a succession of nullahs and swamps, through which cattle can scarcely move without loads; the rain has encreased the difficulty very much, and unless we have some dry weather, it is considered next to a miracle getting the train and cattle through the forest.

The Right Wing of Blair's Horse and the 46th Local Battalion, are, it's said, to precede the army. We regret to hear that numbers of Pioneers have fallen sick, through the badness of the water and the insalubrious climate."

Sup. to the Ind. Gazette, 28th Feb. 1825.

OFFICIAL.

[FROM THE GOVERNMENT GAZETTE OF YESTERDAY.]

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT, 25TH FEB. 1825.—The following Extract of a Despatch from the Agent to the Governor General on the N. E. frontier of Bengal, with copies of its enclosures, are herewith published for general information.

Extract of a Despatch from DAVID SCOTT, *Esq. to the Secretary to Government, in the Sercet and Political Department, dated Kalliabur, 9th Feb.* 1825.

I have the honor to forward for the information of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council Copies of Depatches received from Lieut. Col. Richards, together with Copies of the Correspondence alluded to in the 7th and 8th paragraphs of that Officer's Letter to the address of Capt. Shuldam.

To D. SCOTT, ESQ.

Agent to the Governor General, N. E. Frontier.

SIR,—I have the honr to enclose for your information the accompanying documents relative to the surrender of the Fort of Rungpore.

I have, &c.

(signed) A. RICHARDS, *Lieut. Col. Comd. in Assam, Camp near Rungpore, 4th Feb.* 1825.

To Captain SHULDHAM,

Depy. Assist. Adj. Genl. Eastern Division.

SIR,—In continuation of my Despatch of the 29th ult., I have the honor to acquaint you for the information of Brigadier-General Shuldham, commanding Eastern Division of the Army, that on the morning of the 30th, the enemy in small parties came out and attached the Picquets, but were soon compelled to retire, with the loss on our side of two Sentries killed, on their part, as far as is known, of one man killed.

The firing from the Fort continued during the whole of the night and morning at intervals; but as they had not the range of our camp, I did not return a shot, as the place is too extensive to have made any great impression, and our supply of ammunition being but small, I was anxious, to reserve it for the day of attack.

About ten o'clock on the morning of the 30th, a flag of truce was seen coming from the Fort, and I sent out Captain Bayldon, M. B. and Lieutenant Neufville, Deputy Assitant Quarter Master General, to receive it.

Those Officers having met the Herald and conducted him to the outer Picquet, reported to me that he represented himself to be a Native of Ceylon, by name Durmadur Burmacheree, many years resident in Bengal and the Eastern Islands, in the employment of various well known public servants, and conversant with our manners and customs, at present Raj Gooroo or Chief Priest to the Saum and Burmese Authorities in Assam, and an accredited messenger from Saum and Baglee Phokuns to me.

I accordingly directed him to be admitted under the usual forms of precaution.

After his introduction, he said that he was deputed by the Phokuns to enquire what were the object of our present advance upon Rungpore, to which I replied that my instructions were to clear the Country of Assam of all opposing Forces, and to occupy it on the part of the British Government, for the protection of the inhabitants; that I was surprized at the question, since I conceived the Phokuns must have been ...y apprized of our intentions by Mr. Scott's ...G.) communications in reply to theirs.

...roo expressing his total ignorance of ...y the Phokuns of Mr. Scott's letter, ... the general tenor of the contents, ...omised faithfully to deliver to the ...d to return in the course of the day ...ply. I also took the opportunity ...rward a messenger of the Phokuns ... despatches from Mr. Scott, who ...Camp the same morning and of ...ers to the Cooroo for transmis...ns.

...o be the delayed communica...ed to.

...iod stipulated in the Armistice, ...turned, stating that he had not ...y opportunity of delivering the let...ely which it was necessary to do, to ...lous suspicions of the numerous con...actions into which the enemy were de...hat he had every reason to believe two ...hiefs Saum and Baglee Phokuns, to be ...ous and disposed to enter into treaty with ...t he trusted much to his own sacred in... over them, and all the others to bring ...rs to an amicable adjustment; and request... continuance of the truce till the morrow. ... also asked for some definite explanation of ...r wishes.

To this I acceded, adding that he was authorised to say to the Phokuns, that if they decided on making terms of alliance with as, I was ready to meet them, if on fighting I was equally ready; and if they wished to retire out of Assam into their own Country, I was willing to permit them to do so, provided that they took the directest route, committed no ravages on the road, and carried away none of the Inhabitants now in their possession, by compulsion. To this latter alternative I was induced by finding from the Gooroo, the impracticability of a plan proposed by me to separate the two factions by admitting the friendly disposed protion to the benefit of terms, provided they would come over and abandon the others to their fate in a continuance of hostilities with us. This he declared impossible, since the latter considerably preponderate in strength over the former, though headed by the Chiefs, and that the slightest suspicion of such an inclination, would entail bloodshed and destruction, not only on thetr families both here, and in their own country. I was also compelled reluctantly to reflect on the total want of means in my power to prevent their escape or to pursue them, in which case all hope of rescuing the Captive Assamese Inhabitants must have been abandoned. It was at the same time clearly pointed out to the Phoknus and understood by them, that any act of plunder or aggression committed by the retiring party in progress through Assam, or in the territories of our allies would be tantamount to an infringement of engagements, and again draw down on them our arms.

The following morning the Gooroo returned, accompanied by two inferior Phokuns, (the Brother of Saum Phokun and Hathee Phokun,) with a friendly offering, and a letter from the Chiefs, of which No. 3, is a translation.

After much desultory conversation the Gooroo returned with my reply, and an exchange of presents.

On the following morning a message was brought from the Gooroo by his brother Ruttun Pal stating, that in compliance with my terms, one portion was preparing to evacuate the Fort for their own country, and that the remainder were ready to surrender; also that the Chiefs were anxious to wait on me to adjust the various points of capitulation.

I accordingly invited them to a conference, and directed the Officers of my Staff to proceed to meet them and conduct them to me.

The principal Chiefs Saum Phokun, Sheick Phokun, and Nabaroo Phokun, (Baglee Phokun having joined the other party and quitted the fort) having been introduced, we proceeded to arrange the terms of Treaty, of which the principal are as follows:

On the part of Saum Phokun, &c., that all his followers should deliver up their arms and warlike stores, of all descriptions; and that possession of the Fort be given to us, the ...ment the evacuating party should have quitte... it.

On our part, that their wives and personal property should be guaranteed; their wives, children and all who may be voluntarily attached to them, secured to them, in conformity with instructions from Mr. Scott, A. G. G. that they should remain in every respect in their present situation, until the arrival of Mr. Scott, or instructions from him respecting their ultimate destination; and that having once entered into bonds of friendly alliance with us, they shall not eventually be delivered over to the King of Ava, in case of a peace, should be make such a stipulation, of which they entertained great dread, and were most anxious ro receive positive assurances.

These points being settled, the Chiefs expressed their willingness to surrender without delay, and I accordingly directed Major Waters to take a party and receive charge, when I had soon the satisfaction of seeing His Majesty's Colors flying on the top of the Palace in the inner Fort, under a salute from the Battery in Camp.

The examination of the fort fully justified the opinion I had formed of the importance of the acquisition by the mode adopted, and of the utter inadequacy of my means of preventing the escape of the greater part of the Garrision, should we have proceeded to the assault. The place is of very great extent and surrounded by deep swamps and jungle, with a ditch; the sorties to the three gates were strongly defended; and on them and the walls were more than two hundred pieces of ordnance, ready for service.

The Garrison was reported to consist of ten thousand of all classes, of whom perhaps one third were fighting men, of these seven hundred have surrendered with the Phokuns.

I have the honor to transmit a return of the Ordnance, Arms and Military Stores captured.

By the acquisition of Runpore, I may now consider myself in entire possession of Assam, and it is a source of great self gratulation to me, that that important point has been accomplished with so little loss on our side, considering the means of annoyance possossed by the Enemy, in defending a Country peculiarly unfavourable to regular Military operations.

My total dependence for supplies in the fleet, which is twenty miles distant (at the mouth of the Dikho River now not navigable) would have rendered it impossible for me to proceed further, under any circumstances, until the arrival of land carriage from the Provinces; and I therefore consider the prospect of peaceable evacuation of the remaining portion of the Country as an object gained of the most vital importance, while the possession of the Capital secures a key to all points from whence any future irruptions may be attempted from the Eastward.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. RICHARDS, *Lt. Col.*
Com. in Assam

Camp near Rungpore, 3d Feb. 1825.

No. 1

From the BURMESE AUTHORITIES *in Assam, to the* AGENT *to the* GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Moonkoong Aloonapoo and Mueeng-Amah Muntue, (the one a Phokun Commander in Chief of the Forces, and the other a State Counsellor) represent for the information of the Presence who has come into Assam by the orders of the Honorable Company's Government, that the Prince of Moonkoong and the Prince of Assam, cast were Brothers, descended from Indra, and as our titles Swurgee Rajah, (Celestial Princes) signify alighted from Heaven by means of a gold and silver ladder.

We participated in equal shares in the Territories of Moonkoong and Assam, which we have held antil the present time.

The deep friendship we have professed and signified by the endearing terms of brotherhood, remains still unimpaired.

A treaty of alliance between, on the one hand, the Princes of Moonkoong and Mueeing, with their Statesmen, Phookuns and Barooas, and on the other, with your Government of Bengal, would realize the attainment of all our common objects.

The Assamese Letter your Agents sent by the hands of our Kutkee of Moonkoong he delivered to me at Jorhat on the 4th of Puash 1746, Assam era, which I recognized as an authentic document.

Should you adhere to your former manifestations I am willing to meet them.

At present a large force Officered by your nation, has advanced as far as from Kanjee Ranga to Mohoora.

Such a demonstration of your Troops will present the negociation of the terms proposed.

If desirous of prosecuting the advance of an accommodation you have made we are in Assam here ready to meet them, but must depend for instructions upon the Authorities of our Government in Moonkoong, ourselves being merely subordinate Agents.

The three Letters we received from you were sent by an express horseman to Moongkoong, with injunctions to proceed there day and night.

The answer to these letters which we despatched by a Kutkee will reach us five months hence.

I am but an inferior Agent and can consequently give you no further decisive answer for the present.

Do you, until we receive an answer to our despatches, remain with your forces in the neighbourhood of Kulliabur and Char-Dooar, while we take up our Quarters in the vicinity of the Country immediately in advance of Kanjee Ranga.

In the meantime the traders who have come up to vend their wares will be allowed to traffic as formerly, while you will be expected in your turn to reciprocate the privilege. We will make a definitive arrangement upon the return of the answer to our despatches to our Government.

There exists no enmity between our Two Nations.

No. 2.

Translation of a letter from the Agent to the Governor General, to Saum Phokun and Baglee Phokun.

After Compliments.

Your letters in the Bengal and Burmese characters have been received and the contents understood. You write, amongst other matters, proposing an armistice, and requesting that the British Troops may not advance further until you receive an answer from Moongkoong, which will take four or five months.

My friends, the purport of my former communication to you was to acquaint you that war having been declared between the Honorable Company and the King of Ava, the invincible Armies of the former Power were advancing by sea and land to the Golden Capital, and that a favourable opportunity was therefore offered to the people of Moonkoong and the other Conquer-

ed States of Siam, to throw off the grievous yoke imposed upon them by the Burmese.

In respect to the Kingdom of Assam, our orders are to occupy that country, and to destroy all opposing forces; but considering that you and your countrymen were acting against us by compulsion, we were desirous of affording you an opportunity of returning to your own country unmolested, and there adopting such measures as might enable you to regain your national independence, for which purpose we offered aid in the event of your evincing your sincerity.

The proposal you make that our Army should halt at Kalliabur cannot therefore be listened to for a moment, nor can we enter into any negociation with the Burmese Authorities respecting the Country of Assam, which you must well know we have ample means of occupying in despite of any opposition, the Armies of that nation are capable of making. Considering these matters you will best consult your own safety and the future welfare of your countrymen, by entering heartily into our cause, and availing yourselves of our aid to re-establish the independence of your country, and avenge yourselves of the many injuries suffered at the hands of the Burmese.

(Signed) D. Scott, *Agent. Gov. Genl.*
Durrung, 4th January, 1825.

No. 3.

Translation of a Burmese Letter.

Moorkong Aloompoo, alias Saum Phokun, represents on the part of himself and the other Chiefs, to the English Commander in Assam, that the Inhabitants of Assam were originally Slaves to the Burman Emperor, and that an Embassy was sent by the Rajah to the King of Ava to solicit assistance, and to request he would send Troops into Assam; in consequence of which men from five States, all subject to the Burman authority, were collected and ordered to invade the country. Now a number of the chief men of Assam have invited you to come in to turn us out and we are aware of this; but these Assamese wish for their own benefit to provoke us to war with each other by which both parties would suffer;—we therefore, to prevent this, are willing to evacuate this country, and to prove our sincerity, we depute Durmadur Burmacheree, a native of Ceylon and our High Priest, to apprize you of this, and as the people in Assam are now inimical to us, we will immediately retire to our own country, and inform our King of it, and we hope you will not molest us on our journey, and that you will send orders to the chookies under your control to allow us to pass unmolested—this is absolutely necessary, or if we are attacked in our retreat, it will cause much bloodshed.

(True Translation)

(Signed) A. Richards,
Lt. Col. Comg. in Assam.

Copy of a Letter from Lieut. Col. A. Richards, Comg. in Assam, in reply to the foregoing from Saum Phokun, dated Camp before Rungpore, 31st January. 1825.

I have received your friendly letter by the hands of Durmadur Burmacheree, High Priest, and fully comprehend its contents.

I am willing to permit your force to retire from Assam, and will not commit hostilities or molest you with any attack from my Army, provided you go peaceably and without committing depredations on the country or inhabitants of Assam, Your wives, children, and such people as are willing may accompany you, but none of the inhabitants of Assam are to be taken away by force. I will give orders to all under my authority and to Chokies not to molest you on your way out of Assam, which you will leave immediately and by the most direct route.

(Signed) A. Richards,
Lt. Col. Comdg. in Assam.
Camp before Rungpore, the 31st Jan. 1825.

Return of Ordnance and Military Stores surrendered by Capitulation to the Force under the Command of Lieut. Col. A. Richards, on the 1st Feb. 1825.

Brass Guns,....	1	14 pounder, Danish.
	21	From 3 pounders downwards.
Total..	22	
Iron Guns	1	40 pounder.
	1	9 pounder, English.
	941	From 3 pounders down to Swivels.
Total..	943	

Brass Guns,.....	22
Iron Guns.....	943
Grand Total..	965
Muskets.....	332
Swords.....	226
Spears.....	228

Several thousand Iron Balls of sizes, and a considerable quantity of gunpowder, were found in the Fort.

(Signed) R. G. Bedingfeld,
Lt. Comdg. Art. Dept.

(True Copy)
(Signed) Rd. Baylon, *M. B.*

By Command of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council,
Geo. Swinton, *Sec. to the Govt.*

General Order by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

Fort William; 25eh Feb. 1825.

A Royal Salute and three Vollies of Musquetry to be fired at all Stations of the Land Forces in the East Indies, in honor of the surrender to the Force under Lieut.-Col. A. Richards, of the Fort and Capital of the Kingdom of Assam, the expulsion of the Burmese from that Country, and its entire subjugation by the British Arms.

By Command of Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

Geo. Swinton, *Sec. to the Govt.*

[from our own correspondents]

Cheduba, February 10, 1825.—Capt. Hardy went in the Hastings Frigate 20 or 30 miles between the island of Ramree and the main (which Captain Ross the marine surveyor General said it was impossible to do in any thing larger than a gun boat) and after a great deal of boating and trouble succeeded in finding out Ramree creek, which leads up to the town and stockade of that name. His men landed in various places along the coast, and burnt, one or two villages and succeeded in taking two prisoners; one of them, I believe, was attached to the Artillery department, if such a name may be given to the Birmah Jinjals. &c. We obtained what was thought sufficient information from them, to make a descent on the Island; accordingly our 2 howitzers and 26 pounders under Capt. Hall, 500 men of the 40th with the colors, the whole under the command of Colonel Hampton embarked on board the Transport Francis Warden, and Gun Boats, on the 27th and 28th of January, and on the 29th, we weighed anchor; the winds being light, and the ebb tides very strong, we did not drop anchor abreast of Ramree creek until the 2d of February. Capt. Hardy, Major Murray and one or two other officers, proceeded in boats up the creek, and after proceeding about 4 miles up were stopped by a row of stakes which were well constructed; but not being defended a passage thro' them was speedily effected—about 100 yards further up they were again stopped by a much more formidable pallisading consisting of 9 rows of stakes, which were distinctly counted from the mast head of the Matchless cutter. Our boats fired at a breast work which was on the right bank, and defended the approach to the stakes, there was an opening for boats at every alternate row—right and then left so that whilst a boat would be clearing these the breastwork would knock off a tolerable proportion of men; to proceed was impossible; a plain was discovered on the right bank below the first row of stakes, where the troops could land; with this information the boats returned and having sounded the depth of the wall, at low water found that the Planet buoy vessels edged up very easily. At 8 o'clock next morning, all being ready the troops proceeded up the creek and at half past 9, landed in the plain above mentioned. While we were to take the breast in flank; the gun boats were to attack in front if the removal of the stakes could be effect were soon brought up by a nulla, which aid of an escalading ladder, flaid bridge, we crossed. We were soon ob again, finding a second nulla; the puted the passage of this, but afte connoitring it being found very shallo dashed across—the enemy standing within 40 or 50 yards of them—t protected by Rangows which obli party to make a detour to the the light footed rascals escaped a possession of two badly construc without further loss than three peans. After a slight rest, part scour the jungle—a hill on our ri on our left--- here all hands sat d then 12 o'clock, the sun intolerably men calling for water. I must here tell we were just as far from the entrenchme bank of the river, which it was our o arrive at as quickly as possible, as when disembarked on the plain---and it became to all, that either the guides were wilful leading us, or they knew nothing about wh professed to know. At 1 o'clock we again on over paddy field, crossed a hill from the to which we perceived the ememy arrived in a p below, and on our right, they scampered off w all imaginary speed, ponys and gilt chattas ma ing the best of their way to the jungle---suffice i to say that we were here completely entrapped and hang the guide was the universal cry; and after being exposed for two hours to a heavy, but ill directed fire from jinjals and matchlock, we thought it prudent to retrace our steps---which we accordingly did, the enemy following us within 200 yards and repeatedly closer, we reached the spot we marched from at half past five---every man incapable of moving his limbs one inch further—owing to the heavy swampy state of the ground.—Having failed in our intended operations owing to the treachery of our guides we re-embarked and at 12 at night, our boats were out of the creek. Our total loss in killed and wounded was 6 killed and about 19 wounded, two since dead. I should think we had not less than 1000 men opposed to us—and have no doubt that can bring 2000 into the field against us. It is to be hoped that government will reinforce us with some Europeans and Pioneers, and enable us to take this island. They will not fail to crow now at their success—and will most probably be elated sufficiently to stand the charge of the bayonet; an occurrence most devoutly to be wished for.

Cheduba, Feb. 12, 1825.---Captain Hardy having in a descent on the Ramree Coast taken two prisoners and forwarded them to our Colonel, such information was obtained as induced the latter, who had hitherto resisted all entreaties on that subject to send a force to take the island---on the 29th ult. 500 of our Regt. with 2 six pounders 2 howitzers and 48 Artillery men embarked on the *Francis Warden* and the *Planet*. We arrived abreast the Ramree Creek on the 2d Feb. when we met the *Hastings* Frigate.---She had proceeded up and explored this *formidable* harbour which although it had been pronounced extremely dangerous and unfit for any but the smallest vessels, we found it capable of containing one hundred sail of the line with perfect safety.

On the 2d Capt. Hardy, of the *Hastings*, Major Murray, Captain Hall and our Adjutant proceeded up the creek to reconnoitre. They found it large enough to admit brigs, and were

stopped by a stockade across the river when the enemy fired on them. About 400 yards above this they saw several rows of stakes driven down obliquely, crossing each other at various points and firmly bound together. On approaching them they perceived a traverse or zigzag passage for small boats only and it was protected by a breast work; farther up the river other rows of stakes were observed and sticks so placed as to resemble the face of a stockade. They returned in the evening and Capt. Hardy eemed of opinion that our force was too small, at we should meet with much opposition. following morning we got the troops boats and proceeded up the creek at mile and a half from the mouth, we ear the first row of stakes without op The reverse consisting of about 180 the artillery were left here under den. The ground being too swampy s to advance. The main body of f the 40th Regt. with about 40 0 of the Bombay E. Regt. who do es on board the *Hastings*, advanol. Hampton, thro' a long narrow skirted on each side by close and jungle. We were guided by two nd *the Doobachee* who has so long actising his villainy here and now into complete it by having us all cut off. were soon stopped by a deep nullah from nd the jungle on the opposite side of which were fired on by the Burmahs from jinjalls, . There we had to construct a bridge with r scaling ladders and passed over it after more han an hour's delay with considerable difficulty. The doobachee here declared we should meet with no more nullahs, but a little further on we met another which however we were able to wade thro'. The enemy continued to fire and retire thro' the jungle till we came to a breast work at the foot of a hill where a few of them made an attempt to stand, but were quickly driven out. We found it a paltry place and not worth having. From this we proceeded to a small village on our left which was completely deserted, but we found plenty of water which was a great relief to our men who were almost dying of thirst and fatigue from the great heat of the day and the heavy swampy ground over which we had passed.

From the village we ascended a hill on which we found an intrenchment about thirty yards square, it was partly destroyed and the enemy did not attempt to defend it. We saw about half a dozen men on horseback at a considerable distance, one of them with a gilt Chattah; we descended into a narrow plain or defile skirted on our side by close Jungle and on the other by a chain of hills also covered with jungle. They fired on us as we went along from the foot of these hills hiding themselves behind trees and easily escaping into the thicker parts of the jungle whenever we charged them. At the Fortified or entrenched tree marked on the plan which I send you.* they had several small jinjalls and muskets, and kept up a smart fire on us; one of the Light Infantry was killed here close by my side. I had a double barrelled Jeo Manton and kept up with the advance all day except when obliged occasionally to stop. We were ordered to charge and drive them from this tree. I dashed on with them and had a few shots at a fellow within 70 yards who stopped to fire at us. I brought him down. We found marks of blood in several places near the tree, but the bodies were carried off. We went on thro' the plain, drove the enemy from a small breach near the end of it, turned to our right directed by our guides and were brought up by another Nullah and Jungle so close that it was impossible for more than one person to pass at a time; what some of us had for some time suspected now became evident, viz. that the doobashee and guides had betrayed us. We had seen nothing of the Stockade to which they promised to lead us and which I am convinced we should have carried in five minutes by escalade; we were surrounded by hills and jungle in which the enemy swarmed, who tho' they did not dare attack us or await our charge yet took advantage of the nature of the country to snipe at us incessantly. We were nearly 4 miles from our boats and the day was far spent it being near three P. M. our men excessively fatigued and much in want of water. Under these circumstances it was deemed prudent to return and we retraced our steps to the hill under a galling fire from the enemy who had reoccupied the parts from which we had so lately driven them. Lieut. Bell's Men * and our light company covered the retreat. I had my share of it, having remained amongst the last, trying to get off the wounded and occasionally sniping with my double barrelled gun at the enemy who pressed close upon us and became more daring as we retreated. We were obliged to leave 3 or 4 dead bodies behind us and had great difficulty in bringing off the wounded. We got over the nullah No. 2 pretty well but when we came to No. 1 we were quite fagged. I as well as seven other officers wanted the Men to make a stand here; in vain they passed by in spite of all we could do.

Bell with a few of his Europeans and a few of our light company stood by us. We dashed into the nullah and stuck last. I fired my gun, but reserved my pistol to shoot myself thro' the head when the enemy came up—the Major, the Adjutant, Bell and Lieut. Boyer, of the Frigate, all stuck fast, and had we not been dragged out, should have fallen into the hands of the Burmahs, who were not a hundred yards behind us. I was dragged out by a sepoy of the light corps and an Arab of the Frigate, a little way from this we march the reserve advancing, a few discharges from the guns set the Burmah to the right about. We embarked that evening, about 7 were killed and 25 wounded.

* The plan shall appear tomorrow.—ED.

* 30 of the Bombay E. Regt. who do duty as Marines are on board the Frigate.

[FROM THE SCOTSMAN IN THE EAST.]

FIRES AT SEA.—A plan for extinguishing fire at Sea suggested by the catastrophe of the ship *Fame*, near the coast of Sumatra, has been proposed in the *Mechanic's Magazine* by a seaman. The following is the substance of it. He proposes that every ship of 500 tons, should have a row of common-hand pumps affixed to each of her sides, *outside the gunwhale*, not less than ten in number; these to have each a leather hose, affixed to their spouts, and filled, as regards length, aperture, &c. in the manner of common fire engine hose. It is believed that twenty such pumps, which might be worked by forty men (one at each pump & one to guide the hose) would throw in a sufficient quantity of water in any case to effect the extinction of the raging element; and by the hose being of a proper length, the water might be all thrown on one spot, which must render its effect certain. These pumps, being always in readiness, might be worked at minute's notice, and they would be no disadvantage to the appearance of a ship, compared to the essential benefit they would afford in a moment of danger; besides which they might be worked in all weathers, and would be of use in cleaning the ship, &c. The number might vary with the size of the vessel; for instance, fifteen on each side, or one between every two guns would be sufficient for one of his Majesty's frigates. The suggestion appears to us highly valuable, and the plan we therefore hope will be put to the test, and, if approved, generally adopted to avoid such disasters as the burning of the *Fame*, and more lately, that of the *Edward Newton* on the Coast of Africa. No argument is necessary in recommendation of this plan except its adaptation to the purpose intended.

[FOM THE INDIA GAZETTE.]

THE SOHO, STEAM VESSEL.—By a letter from a much esteemed Correspondent (for whose polite favor we feel much obliged and whose future remembrance of us occasionally we request,) we learn that late letters from Scotland, dated in August, mention that it was generally reported and believed there, that the Soho, a very fine steam vessel, was to sail for Calcutta about Christmas, and that a ship was to precede her, laden with coals, to make deposits at Madeira, St. Helena, the Cape, and the Isle of France. For the authority of this, our kind Corresponnent cannot of course vouch; but as the letter mentions the reward of a lac of Rupees, it may, we think, be well grounded—in which hope we earnestly look out for the arrival of the Soho, which, the letter adds, has been employed between Leith and London, as a very fine steam vessel.

Bengal Hurkaru, March 1.

MADRAS.

MARCH 2, 1825.

Six per Cent.

Bengal Remittable Loan..... 32 *Premium.*

Five per Cent.

Bengal Unremittable Loan..... 3

The Ship *Bombay Merchant*, Captain J. Hill, arrived in the Roads yesterday from Rangoon, having sailed as late as the 27th ultimo.

PASSENGERS.—Captain Spicer, Lieut. Glover, Lieut. Campbell, and Mr. Smith, Asst. Surgeon.

The Accounts are of a most gratifying description—the Force had moved on the 15th. *Sir Archibald Campbell*, having 2000 men with him; and the River Division, under *Brigadier General Cotton* consisting of about 1000—Panlang had fallen to the force under the latter with trifling loss—the 18th Regiment had been left to Garrison the place, and the Inhabitants with their Families were returning—the Force had moved on towards Donabue. The part of the Army moving by Land was getting on far better than had been anticipated—the mountaineers and others bringing in Buffaloes, Fowls and other articles, and shewing every disposition to afford us assistance—it seemed to be the general opinion at Rangoon that the Enemy would not make any serious stand—"having had a lesson," observes a Correspondent, "which they will not forget in a hurry."

"You will have heard, says a private account, of *Sir Archibald Campbell's* advance, which has hitherto gone on very prosporously—much more so than could have been anticipated—not a shot has been fired, and the Inhabitants have brought supplies of every description the Country affords: by the last accounts from Sir A. C. he was about 45 miles from Rangoon and within three days march of Donabue, where it is reported the Bundoolah

is, with a force of 4000 men: Brigadier General Cotton with the River Division has also been fortunate—very slight resistance having been made at Panlang, where it was conjectured the enemy would have made a strong stand; the accounts we receive would lead to the supposition of the Troops of the enemy being nearly disarmed—and they are undoubtedly quite dispirited. The two Armies are in the highest state of health; and the Hospitals at Rangoon are also getting very clear."

Our accounts also confirm the gratifying Intelligence received via Calcutta, that the people were coming into Rangoon—The people, says one of our correspondents, are flocking in from all parts of the Country, and a new Town is building close to the Stockade.

The Transports *Zenobia* and *Samdauny* were to sail for this place two or three days after the *Bombay Merchant* left Rangoon.

We regret to state that H. M. Ship, *Satellite* has been lost in the Rangoon River.

After the foregoing was sent to the Press, we were favored with the following heads of Intelligence.

Sir A. Campbell had advanced about fifty miles up the Country; the inhabitants had furnished him with every sort of supply, and he had met with no opposition.

Colonel Godwin took Tantaban with the loss of only two men,—and now Commands the advance party of Brigadier General Cotton's Division by water.

Panlang had been taken with the loss of 2 Men. The 22d Regiment had arrived within the bar at Rangoon—Many thousand Inhabitants had returned to Rangoon, and were rebuilding their houses—Colonel Smith had proceeded on a Special Mission with the Siamese Embassadors to Martaban, and Captain Norman had accompained him. Every thing quiet at Tavoy and Mergui. The Royals and the Bengal Horse Artillery had arrived.

Govt. Gaz.—March 10.

EUROPE.

London Female Fashions.

[From La Belle Assemblée.]

Public Promennade Dress.—A round dress of fine cambric, with superb boder formed of stripes downwards of rich letting-in lace: at the edge of the border next the hem are two full, narrow flounces of India muslin, falling one over the other; the border also surmounted by two similar flounces; down the front of the skirt is an ornament that widens from the waist, and represents a narrow apron: it is trimmed on each side with full flounce ornaments of muslin, to correspond with those on the border: across are rows of muslin, *bouillonnês*; each *bouillon* separated by exquisite embroidery, in open work. The sleeves are of muslin, long, and full from the shoulder to the elbow, whence they taper off, till they nearly fit the arm. The *mancherons* are composed of cambric and muslin *bouillonné*. A silk *fichu*, the ground canary yellow, with large rose coloured spots, and scalloped *à la Neige*, is worn with this dress. Over the *fichu* falls a broad double celour of fine lace. The bonnet is large, and in the *Paysanne* style; it is of canary yellow *gros de Naples*, and is trimmed with a *fichu*, and very broad ribbons of rose colour; a white lace veil is generally added to this bonnet, which discovers, partially, underneath, a lace cap, and displays very little of the hair. The boots are of canary yellow kid, and the parasol of light willow green.

Evening Party Dress.—Dress of white *crêpe lisse*, with the broad flounces of blond; each flounce headed by a full plaiting of *tulle*, of which plaiting there is a treple row next the hem, laid so close to each other, as to form a *ruche*. The *corsage* of white satin, made, according to the present mode, extremely plain, having no other ornament than a small *bouquet* of roses, with one sprig of myrtle, placed almost under the arm. A very full plaiting of blond finishes the tacker part of the *corsage*, which is confined round the waist by a belt of white satin, with a pearl buckle. The short sleeves are of *crêpe lisse*, made plain and full; at the shoulder they are ornamented by a piece of broad blond, which falls over, and is set on rather scanty; next the arm they are finished by two rows of blond, headed by a white satin *rouleau*. The hair is arranged in curls and bows and ornamented in a very elegant manner, with short white feathers, beautifully disposed in various directions; among these feathers, and also among the tresses, are scattered full-blown roses, without foliage. The ear rings are of large pearls detached from each other, and set in the form of a cross; the necklace consists of two rows of large pearls, the under one fastened in front with a garnet brooch, set round with small pearls, and a cross depending, close to the under row, to correspond with the ear rings. Pearl bracelets are worn over the gloves, fastened with a garnet clasp.

Spencers of bright coloured silks still continue in favour for out-door costume, over petticoats richly embroidered; but the newest mode of trimming the borders of muslin gowns and petticoats is presented in our engraving of a public promenade dress, and consists of muslin *bouillonné*, and stripes of lace let in downwards, to form the breadth of the border. Riding habits are very much worn in the country, and are generally of dark blue cloth. There is little new in their make, except that a great plainness is observed; and all the braidings and Brandenburghs are laid aside. This we regret, on two accounts: they gave a smartness to the habit bust, and the braiding constituted an employment for many industrious females. Some fine cloth pelisses have appeared at the seaside in the early morning walks: they were of light colours, & seemed to be new; otherwise there was so little of novelty in their make, that we should have thought they belonged to the wardrobes of last winter. Striped silk pelisses, of a slight texture, are much in request; but those expected to be worn through the month of October are of rich *gros de Naples*. Indian silks are also much patronized; the colour of these delicate textures is French white, cream-colour, or very pale apricot; they are generally figured over with patern, and handsomely trimmed with blond, and facings of colured satin, of a light, but different and brighter hue than the pelisse. They form an elegant carriage dress, to which, indeed, they ought to be restricted, as they are likely to be, from the great expense and delicacy of the material. Coloured silk handkerchiefs, put on *à la paysanne*; are yet in high favour, when the weather is warm enough to admit such a partial out-door covering: they are of rich patterns, with the figures large, and of a conspicuously different colour to the groundwork. Cambric and muslin pelisses are on the decline, and if they do appear, it is when ladies have made them the costume for the *déjeuné*; and when they walk directly after, they still retain them, adding, however, a silk scarf, or shawl of Chinese crape.

Leghorn, or white chip-bonnets [illegible] often seen ornamented with a very la[illegible] blown Provence rose, with buds an[illegible] placed in front. The crowns of the[illegible] low. Separate flowers, scattered at [illegible] tances, among puffings of gauze, [illegible] most admired ornaments on carria[illegible] these flowers are large, and of ri[illegible] tints; such as clove carnations, O[illegible] &c. &c. Fancy straw hats, w[illegible] linings of satin, are much in re[illegible] straw flowers and other ornaments [illegible] material, mingled with gauze and sca[illegible] mings, have been seen on the bonnets o[illegible] very distinguished females. A band fo[illegible] of cockle-shell trimming round the crown [illegible] large Leghorn morning bonnet, is a favou[illegible] trimming with some young ladies. The tran[illegible] parent carriage hats are of crape or stiffened *tulle;* they are ornamented with flowers, generally all of one colour, or with plumes of white feathers, tipt with yellow, blue, or pink. Bonnets are chiefly of coloured *gros de Naples*, and are made in the village style; they are ornamented for the promenade only with broad ribbon, neither with feathers nor flowers, and the edge is trimmed either with a *chevaux de frize* or honeycomb ornament of *crêpe* or gauze, the colour of the bonnet. The new hats have all been seen bound with a broad ribbon, as wide beneath as above. The harvest *bouquets*, consisting of ears of corn, poppies of bright scarlet, and blue corn flowers, are a favourite ornament on Leghorn hats, as is usual, at this time of year. Feathers are very much curled.

The Bengal wrapping robe is a favourite *déshabille* for the breakfast table; it is oftener of printed muslin or chintz than of white; the front is made *en gerbe*, and a beautiful collar, an entirely new shape, not very broad, falls over, as the height of the body terminates just before it approaches the throat. The sleeves are *en gigot*, but are confined by bands from the wrist, nearly to the elbow. This is a very becoming and easy morning dress: instead of folds at the border it has two narrow flounces, distinctly separate, very full, and plaited in the middle. Embroidered muslins, either in petticoats with spencers and pelisses, or in dresses, are very prevalent for home attire. Poplins are expected to be much in vogue during the months of October and November: a very beautiful tabinet has already appeared, the colour of the drake's neck, with a white satin body, and the skirt richly trimmed with white blond: it was seen on a lady of fashion at a splendid dress dinner-party at Scarborough. Many dresses for home-costume, whether made high or only partially so, are most admired when they do not fasten behind: they button down the front, all the way, with but-

(Continued in the Supplement.)

REVIEWS, EXTRACTS FROM POPULAR WORKS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC NOTICES, &c. &c.

LITERARY GAZETTE.

WARNER'S ILLUSTRATIONS.

Of the famous Sir John Harington often alluded to, though not introduced into "Kenilworth," we have the following:

"Tired, at length, with the folly and hypocrisy of a court life, he seated himself quietly at Kelweston, enlivening the country around with his hospitality and wit. To sprightly characters allowances are generally given for slight deviations from the common forms of decorum; the *manner* in which they are made usually compensating for their singularity. Harington frequently availed himself of this privilege, and several anecdotes are handed down by tradition, in which our hero seems to have sacrificed strict good manners, to the opportunity of saying a good thing. One incident of this kind occurred at the table of Lady Rogers, at Bath, the mother of his wife; who, being accustomed to dine at an unconscionable late hour, Sir John determined to try the effect of his wit, in order to work a reformation. A large company being assembled, therefore, at her ladyship's house, and the dinner on the table, one of his own sons was commanded to repeat the grace. The boy immediately began with, 'O Lord, that givest us our meat in due season, when our knight immediately interrupted him, bade him be silent and not tell such a lie; 'for I never knew,' said he,' our meat in due season here in all my life.' The singular sagacity of Sir John seems to have been, in a degree, imparted to his particular friend and companion, a spaniel dog which he named Bungay. This celebrated animal, tradition tells us was so extremely docile and well instructed, that he frequently travelled alone from Bath to London, carrying in a basket slung round his neck, packages and letters; calling for refreshments at the houses in the way which his master was accustomed to frequent, and then pursuing his Journey to court, where his fidelity and sagacity always assured him caresses and good cheer. In one of these expeditions, Bungay, unfortunately, fell into the hands of a party of beggars, who emptied his basket, carried him off, and sold. him to the servants of the Spanish ambassador After a long and fruitless enquiry for this faithful servant, Sir John accidentally went to the Spanish ambassador's when, to his infinite satisfaction, he recognised his companion sleeping under the table. Being rather perplexed in what manner to ascertain his property, and to request its restoration, he told the ambassador that the animal before them possessed many more talents than he was apprised of. This naturally induced an explanation, when Sir John, to identify the dog, called him by his name, and made him perform a variety of singular tricks, to the astonishment of his excellency, who immediately insisted that his old master should once more receivee the faithful animal into his protection. Bungay, among many other useful offices which he was accustomed to perform, frequently went from the manor-house at Kelweston to Bath for two bottles of wine, which the vintner would carefully pack up in the basket that hung suspended from his neck. One day, on his return with the cargo, when he had performed only half his journey, the handle of the basket unfortunately broke, and the whole apparatus fell, of course, to the ground; but as Bungay never lost his presence of mind, he quickly discovered a method of completing the errand on which he had been sent. One of the bottles he immediately conveyed into a secret part of an adjoining hedge, and taking the other in his mouth, travelled home as fast as he could. Having delivered this, he posted back after the remaining one, which he soon conveyed to Kelweston, in a similar manner, and with equal safety. The concluding circumstance of poor. Bungay's life bears ample testimony to his affection and sagacity, and places him upon a par with the far-famed dog of Ulysses. Attending Sir John, who was on horseback, to Bath, the animal suddenly leaped upon the horse, with such an expression of affectionate fondness to his master, as surprised him. This he repeated three or four times successively; and immediately running into the adjoining hedge, lay down and expired. The knight honoured his memory with some tributes of regard by writing two epigrams on Bungay, and having his figure introduced into the print prefixed to his translation of Orlando Furioso. The family, also, have preserved an honourable memorial of this sensible creature, in giving the name of Bungay to every successive dog that has been kept by the descendants of Sir John; and the beautiful spaniel some time since belonging to the late Doctor, the great grandson of the knight, retained this celebrated appellation."

LONGEVITY.—Hugh Shaw, at present living at Sclates near Paisley, was born in the reign of Queen Anne, August, 1713, and is now in the 112th year of his age. He enjoys good health, and is able to go about seeking subsistence as a mendicant. Every Saturday he repairs to Maxwell town Paisley, and returns the same day, making a perambulation of 7 miles. He sees well, but is deficient in hearing, and wants his teeth.—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

ROYAL VENGEANCE.—George the First, while Electoral Prince, had married his cousin the Princess Dorothea, only child of the Duke of Zell; a match of convenience to reunite the dominions of the family. Though she was very handsome, the Prince, who was extremely amorous, had several mistresses; which provocation, and his absence in the army of the Confederates, probably disposed the Princess to indulge some degree of coquetry. At that moment arrived at Hanover the famous and beautiful Count Konismark, the charms of whose person ought not to have obliterated the memory of his vile assassination of Mr. Thynne. His vanity, the beauty of the Electoral Princess, and the neglect under which he found her, encouraged his presumption to make his address to her, not covertly; and she, though believed not to have transgressed her duty, did receive them too indiscreetly. The old Elector flamed at the insolence of so stigmatised a pretender, and ordered him to quit his dominions the next day. The Princess, surrounded by women too closely connected with her husband, and consequently enemies of the lady they injured, was persuaded by them to suffer the Count to kiss her hand before his abrupt departure; and he was actually introduced by them into her bedchamber the next morning before she rose. From that moment he disappeared; nor was it known what became of him, till, on the death of George I. on his son the new King's journey to Hanover, some alterations in the palace being ordered by him, the body of Konismark was discovered under the floor of the Electoral Princess's dressing-room—the Count having probably been strangled there the instant he left her, and his body secreted. The discovery was hushed up; George II. entrusted the secret to his wife, Queen Caroline, who told it to my father.—*Horace Walpole.*—The Publisher of the *Vision of Judgment* was prosecuted and fined 100*l.* because in the satire on Mr. Southey the Noble Author had said that George the Third was a bad King; and this, it was held both by the Judges and the Prosecutors, must have necessarily hurt the feelings of George the Fourth, his Son.—Horace Walpole's Publisher was not prosecuted, though his Majesty's Ancestor is plainly described as an *assassin*, which, one should think, would be quite as likely to annoy the feelings of his Successors. Thus it should seem that persecution, as well as kissing, goes "by favour."

ROYAL ROBBERY.—The same historian, who describes the first George as an assassin, makes the second Sovereign of that name a robber. "At the first Council (he says) held by the new Sovereign, Dr. Wake, Archbishop of Canterbury, produced the Will of the late King, and delivered it to the Successor, expecting it would be opened and read in Council. On the contrary, his Majesty put it in his pocket, and stalked out of the room without uttering a word on the subject! The poor Prelate was thunderstruck, and had not the presence of mind or the courage to demand the testaments being opened, or at least to have it registered. No man present chose to be more hardy than the person to whom the deposit had been trusted—perhaps none of them immediately conceived the possible violation of so solemn an act so notoriously existent. Still, as the King never mentioned the will more, whispers only by degrees informed the public that the will was burnt, at least that its injunctions were never fulfilled.

ROYAL TASTE.—Whatever may be said of the admiration for buxom beauties in a certain illustrious Personage, it must be confessed that the Royal taste in such matters has greatly improved since the second George's time. The person of one of the mistresses of that best of Kings,—Madam Kilmansegge (afterwards Countess of Darlington)—is thus described by Horace Walpole:—"Lady Darlington, whom I saw at my mother's in my infancy, and whom I remember by being terrified at her enormous figure, was as corpulent and ample at the Duchess of Kendal—[another of the royal mistresses]—was long and emaciated. Two fierce black eyes, large and rolling beneath two lofty arched eyebrows, two acres of cheeks spread with crimson, an ocean of neck that overflowed and was not distinguished from the lower part of her body, and no part restrained by stays,—no wonder that a child dreaded such an ogress, and that the mob of London were highly diverted at the importation of so uncommon a seraglio!—One of the German ladies being abused by the mob, was said to have put her head out of the coach, and cried in bad English, "Good people, why you a-

buse us? We came for all your goods."—"Yes, damn ye!" answered a fellow in the crowd, "and for all our chattels too."

A tailor in Cork-street has prophesied the end of the world in two years. "He has an eye," said a wag, "to *a general mourning*."

There has lately appeared in the gardens of the Tuileries, a gentleman to whom the French have given the English term of a *Fashionable*; he is much gazed at; his costume is composed of a shirt of jaconot muslin, with narrow blue stripes, a cravat formed of an India handkerchief; an under-waistcoat of camel's hair brown satin quilted; a jacket of blue cloth, with metal buttons; a very light grey hat, pantaloons of striped ticking, made like those of a sailor, and gaiters of raw silk.

At a provincial fair, a short time ago, a fellow was conducted before the Mayor of the town, charged with practising the art of legerdemain. On being placed at the bar, the delinquent boldly demanded why he was brought there? "You hear," said his worship, "the officers accuse you of being a conjurer." "Oh! don't mind what those fellows says," rejoined the conjurer, "they say much worse things of you." "Why, what can they say of me?" asked the Mayor—"They say," said the prisoner, "your worship is *no conjurer*. *The Examiner, October* 4.

LETTER FROM MISS INDIGO AT WORTHING, TO HER FRIEND MISS MARIA LOUISA MAZARINE IN LONDON.

"I know very well that those who are commonly called learned women, have lost all manner of credit by their impertinent talkativeness and conceit of themselves;---it is a wrong method and ill choice of books that maks them just so much the worse for what they have read."

Swift's Letter to a Youug Lady.

Ah! my dearest Maria Louisa! you who are still enjoying at the Institution the lectures of the most elegant of all professors; you who twice a week have an opportunity of witnessing his ingenious experiments in pneumatics, aerostatics, and hydrostatics, while he explains all the different *'ologies* of the alphabet, from anthology to zoology! you who are, perhaps, at this moment inhaling the gas of nitrous oxide or gas of paradise, how do I envy you your sensations and associations! Most joyfully do I sit down to perform my promise of writing an account of my journey to Worthing, not to indulge in the frivolous tittle-tattle to which so many of our sex are addicted, but to attempt a scientific journal worthy of our studies, and of the opportunities afforded us by our constant attendance at so many of the learned lectures in London. Nothing occurred on the road worthy of particular mention: the indications of the barometer, the mean temperature of the thermometer, and the contents of the pluviometer, will be found in the tables which we have agreed to interchange weekly. In the meadows through which we occasionallv passed, I observed several fine specimens of the mammalia class of quadrupeds, such as the *bos taurus*, or common ox; the *ovis aries*, of Linnæus, or sheep; the *equus caballus*, or horse; the *asinus*, or ass, both Jenny and Jack; and the *capræa hircus*, or common goat, both Billy and Nanny. By-the-by these vulgar methods of discriminating genders are very unscientific, and may often lead to mistakes. Learned language cannot be [illegible]recise.

[illegible]hedges, I recognised some curious flowers particularly the *bellis*, of the order *polygamia superflua*, *vulgó* the daisy; the cardamine, to which Shakspeare has given the vulgar name of the lady's smock; the *caltha*, or marigold, with its radiated discous flower, to which the lower orders assign a coarser appellation; *culverkeys*, mentioned in Walton's Angler; mithridate mustard, or charlock; the *primula*, or primrose; violets, you (remember Shakspeare's sweet lines

"Violets dim,
But sweeter than the lids of Juno's eyes,
Or Cytherea's breath;")

lolium and *fumaria*, or darnel and fumatory, ingredients in the wreath of the broken-hearted Ophelia; together with several fine specimens of the *carduus*, or common thistle.

On our arrival at Worthing, we dined with our frinds the Tomkins family, where we had the *scapula* of the *ovis*, or a shoulder of mutton, with a sauce of macerated *cepæ*, two birds of the gallinaceous tribe served with *sisymbrium*, or water-cresses, and the customary vegetables of *brassica*, *lactuca*, and *spinacia*, through none of which the aqueous fluid had been sufficiently allowed to percolate. There was also soup which retained so considerable a portion of caloric, that it scalded my palatic *epidermis*, and the *piper nigrum*, or black pepper, with which it was seasoned occasioned a very unpleasant degree of titillation in the whole of the oral region. In the afternoon, the water in the kettle not having been raised to 212 of Fahrenheit, or that point at which evaporation commences, the *thea viridis*, or green tea, formed an imperfect decoction, in which state, I believe, its diaphoretic qualities are injurious. Mrs. Tomkins declared she never drank any thing herself but the simple element; but I informed her that if she meant water, it was by no means a simple element, but compounded of oxygen and hydrogen: and I availed myself of this opportunity for instructing her that atmospheric air is also a mixture, containing about seventy-three parts of azotic, and twenty-seven of oxygen gas, at which the ignorant creature only exclaimed, "Well, I have seen myself a good many red gashes across the sky, particularly at sunset." She was dressed in a gown woven from the filaments of the *phalæna bombyx*, or silkworm, dyed in a red tincture of the small insect called *coccus ilicis* by Linnæus, which is found on the bark of the *quercus coccifera*. By way of changing the conversation, which was turning upon Miss T——'s proficiency in music, I asked her, in allusion to the geological controversy, whether she preferred the Vulcanian or the Neptunian systems,' when the silly girl replied with a stare that she had not heard either of the tunes!!

But my dearest Maria Louisa, I may confess to you, that I am daily more and more horrified by the sad blunders of mamma, who has not, like us, received the benefits of scientific instruction, and yet, while she sits at the window knitting, will every now and then catch a word which she fancies she understands, and betray the most pitiable ignorance in her attempts to join the conversation.—For instance, while I was this morning explaining to Miss Tomkins the difference between hydrogen and oxygen, she exclaimed, without taking her eyes from her work, "Well, it's a liquor I never taste myself, but in my time Booth's was reckoned the best gin." We had been visiting a house in which I complained of an unpleasant empyreuma; "Child!" cried mamma, "I think an empty room a very unpleasant thing certainly, but you may depend upon it, there was not one in the whole house." While I was maintaining that bismuth and cobalt were different ores, she imagined in her imperfect hearing, and still more deficient comprehension, that I was taking of the two London coaches, and added with a nod, "Yes, my dear, they start at different hours, the Sidmouth at six in the morning, and the Cobourg at eight in the evening." After dinner, I took occasion to observe that cheese was obtained from curd by seperating the whey by expression, when she told me there was no way of expression, no, not all the talking in the world, that would ever make cheese!! Alluding to a short essay I had written upon the reflection of light, she interrupted me by desiring I would not indulge in light reflections. I should be only subjecting myself to similar remarks from others; and when I was describing a resinous matter obtained by precipitation, she shook her head and exclaimed, "Impossible, child, nothing is ever gotten by precipitation: your poor dear father was always telling you not to do things in such a violent hurry."—Upon my explaining to a friend that antimony derived its name from its having been indulged in too freely by some monks, she cried "There, my dear, you *must* be mistaken, for monks, you know, can have nothing to do with matrimony;" and once when the professor showed me a lump of mineral earth, and I inquired whether it was friable, she ejaculated "Friable, you simpleton! no, nor boilable neither; why, it isn't good to eat." These are but a few specimens of her lamentable ignorance; in point of acute misapprehension she exceeds even Mrs. Malaprop herself, and you cannot conceive the painful humiliation to which I am constantly subjected by these exposures.

As to experiments, I have not yet ventured upon many, for having occasioned a small solution of continuity in the skin of my fore-finger by an accidental incision, I have been obliged to apply a styptic secured by a ligature. By placing some butter, however, in a temperature of 96, I succeeded in reducing it to a deliquescent state; and by the usual refrigerating process, I believe I should have reconverted it into a gelatine, but that it refused to coagulate, owing, doubtless, to some defect in the apparatus. You are aware that a phosphorescent light emanates from several species of fish in an incipient state of putrefaction, to which has been attributed the iridescent appearance of the sea at certain seasons. For the illustration of this curious property, I hoarded a mackarel in a closet for several days, and it was already beginning to be most interestingly luminous, when mamma, who had for some time been complaining of a horrid stench in the house, discovered my hidden treasure, and ordered the servant to toss it on a dunghill, observing that she expected sooner or later to be poisoned alive by my nasty nonsense. Mamma has no nose for experimental philosophy; no more have I, you will say, for yesterday as I was walking with a prism before my eyes, comparing the different rays of the *spectrum* with Newton's theory, I came full bump against an open door, which drove the sharp edge of the glass against the cartilaginous projection of the nose, occasioned much sternutation, and a considerable discharge of blood from the nasal emunctories. The mucus of the nose is certainly the same substance as our tears, but being more exposed to the air becomes more viscid, from the mucilage ab-

sording oxygen. By means of nitrate of silver, I have also formed some crystals of Diana, and I have been eminently successful in making detonating powder, although the last explosion happening to occur at night, just as our next-door neighbour Alderman Heavisides was reading of the tremendous thunderbolt that fell in the gentleman's garden at Holloway, he took it for granted he had been visited by a similar phenomenon, and in this apprehension shuffled down stairs upon his nether extremity, being prevented from walking by the gout, ejaculating all the way "Lord have mercy upon us! fire! murder!"—Upon discovering the cause of his alarm, he declared that the blue-stocking hussey, (meaning me) ought to be sent to the Tread-mill, and mamma says she fully expects we shall shortly be indicted for a muisance.

In conchology, I cannot boast of any very important additions to my collection, having encountered few of what Hatchett calls the porcellaneous class, and none of the multivalves. Among the bivalves, however, I have met some curious specimens of the *Ostrea edulis*, or common oyster, the *cardium*, or cockle, as well as several of the wrinkle and periwinkle class. While walking with my cousin George, who, as you well know, laughs at all my studies, and loses no opportunity of making a bad pun, we were accosted by a fisherman who asked us to buy some beautiful specimens of the *mytilus*, or common muscle, but George would not let me purchase, declaring that he was a staunch Hellenist, and during the present glorious struggle would never give the least encouragement to a Mussulman.

But geology, or to speak more accurately geognosy, my favourite study, ah! my dearest Maria Louisa, could you imagine that I would leave my researches for a moment unprosecuted? No, no, I have pursued them with enthusiasm. Providing myself with a hammer and basket, I mounted a donkey, and, George accompanying me upon his favourite colt, we proceeded to the Downs, where we soon discovered a chalk-pit, exhibiting strata of flint in a horizontal direction, and some describing an angle of forty-five degrees, occasioned apparently by a partial subsidence of the soil. Being obliged to beat my donkey severely to get him forward, George observed that I was giving him a specimen of *wacke*, and as the colt whinnied, and the ass made a grunting noise, he added that I might now make an addition of *whinstone* and *gruntstein* to my collection. A piece of granite in a state of disintegration, displayed an interesting union of quartz, feldspar, and mica; and I stumbled upon a bit of sandstone or grit, divided by fissure into parallelopipeds. While I was admiring it, George came galloping up to inform me he had just discovered two beautiful specimens, one of *amygdaloid*, or toadstone, and the other of *primitive trap*, and as I had just been reading of the latter in Mr. Jameson's Sketch of the Wernerian Geognosy, I eagerly hastened to the spot. Guess my disappointment, my dearest Maria Louisa, when I found the former to consist of a large toad squatted upon a great pebble; and the latter to be nothing but a hole dug in the turf, and provided with a spring to catch wheat-ears, which George with a horse laugh maintained to be an ndisputable example of primitive trap. By way of making amends, however, for this unfeeling joke, he declared, with a very serious face, that he had passed a perfect specimen of quartz, and assisting me to dismount, he clambered with me to the top of a steep hill, and pointing to a sheep-pond appealed to my own candid bosom whether it did not contain a great many quarts of dirty water.

Being determined to submit no longer to such egregious foolery; feeling moreover considerable craving in the digestive ventricle; and a stiffness in my knees from want of synovia to lubricate the capsular ligaments, I remounted my donkey, made the best of my way home, and have devoted the afternoon to the present narrative of my scientific achievements. *New Monthly Mag. Oct.*

Euphueism.

Most of our readers are aware, that, Euphueism was a peculiar style of court language adopted in the reign of Elizabeth, after the publication of a celebrated novel by Lilly.—It consisted principally of antithesis, and was considered as essential to a lady's education: as French or Italian. The book is now seldom to be met with we believe; and as it is probable that but few have ever seen it, we shall extract such parts as are most likely to convey an idea of its peculiarity.

Euphues the hero, is a young Athenean of birth and fortune, distinguished for the beauty of his person, for his wit, and roving disposition. While on his travels at Naples, he becomes the rival of his friend Philautus in the love of Lucilia, a coquet, who, after draining his purse, forsakes him. Thus jilted, he enveighs bitterly against all women, and resolves to renounce their society, for the calmer pleasures of retirement and study.

Under the influence of these feelings, he writes a long letter to his friend, Philautus, which he leaves in his study, and entitles, A Cooling Card for Philautus, and all Fond Lovers.

"To what end then shall I live in love, seeing always it is a life more to be feared than death: for all my time wasted in sighs, and worn in sobs, for all my treasure spent on jewels, and spilt in jollity, what recompence shall I reap besides repentance? What other reward shall I have than reproach? What other solace than endless shame? But haply thou wilt say, If I refuse their courtesy, I shall be accounted a meacock, a milk-sop, taunted and retaunted with check and check-mate, flouted and reflouted with intolerable glee.

Alas, fond fool! art thou so pinned to their sleeves that thou regardest more their babble, than thine own bliss, more their frumps than thine own welfare? Wilt thou resemble the kind spaniel, which the more he is beaten the fonder he is; or the foolish *ejesse*, which will never away? Dost thou not know, that women deem none valiant, unless he be too venturous; that they account one a dastard if he be not desperate; a pinch-penny if he be not prodigal; if silent a sot; if full of words a fool? Perversely do they always think of their lovers, and talk of them scornfully, judging all to be clowns which be no courtiers, and all to be pinglers that be not coursers.

Seeing therefore the very blossom of love is sour, the bud cannot be sweet: in time prevent danger, least untimely thou run into a thousand perils. * *

Do you not know the nature of women, which is grounded only upon extremities? Do they think any man to delight in them unless he doat on them? Any to be zealous unless he be jealous? Any to be fervent in case he be not furious? If he be cleanly, then term they him proud; if mean in apparel a sloven; if tall, a lungis; if short, a dwarf; if bold, blunt; if shamefaced, a coward; insomuch as they have neither mean in their frumps, nor measure in their folly. But at the first the ox wieldeth not the yoke, nor the colt the snaffle, nor the lover good counsel; yet time causeth the one to bend his neck, the other to ope his mouth, and should enforce the third to yield his sight to reason. Lay before thine eyes, the slights and deceits of thy lady, her snatching in jest and keeping in earnest, her perjury, her impiety, the countenance she sheweth to thee of course, the love she beareth to others of zeal, her open malice, her dissembled mischief.

O! I would in repeating their vices thou couldst be as eloquent, as in remembering them thou oughtest to be penitent; be she never so comely, call her counterfeit; be she never so straight, think her crooked. And wrest all parts of her body to the worst, be she never so worthy. If she be well set, then call her a boss; if slender, a hazel twig; if nutbrown, as black as a coal; if well coloured, a painted wall; if she be pleasant, then is she a wanton; if sullen, a clown; if honest, then is she coy; if impudent, a harlot.

Search every vein and sinew of their disposition; if she have no sight in descant, desire her to chaunt it; if no cunning to dance, request her to trip it; if no skill in music, proffer her the lute; if an ill gait, then walk with her; if rude in speech, talk with her; if she be gag-toothed, tell her some merry jest, to make her laugh; if pink-eyed some doleful history to cause her to weep: in the one her grinning will shew her deformed, in the other, her whinning like a pig half roasted.

It is a world to see how commonly we are blinded with the collusions of women, and more enticed by their ornaments being artificial, then their proportion being natural. I loath almost to think on their ointments and apothecary drugs, the sleeking of their faces, and all their slibber sauces, which bring queasiness to the stomach, and disquiet to the mind.

Take from them their perriwigs, their paintings, their jewels, their rolls, their bolsterings, and thou shalt soon perceive that a woman is the least part of herself. When they be once robbed of their robes, then will they appear so odious, so ugly, so monstrous, that thou wilt rather think them serpents than saints, and so like hags, that thou wilt fear rather to be enchanted than enamoured. Look in their closets, and there shalt thou find an apothecary's shop of sweet confections, a surgeon's box of sundry salves, a pedlar's pack of new fangles. Besides all this, their shadows, their spots, their lawns, their leefekies, their ruffs, their rings: shew them rather cardinals' courtesans than modest matrons, and more carnally affected than moved in conscience. If every one of these things severally be not of force to move thee, yet all of them jointly should mortify thee.

Moreover, to make thee the more stronger to strive against these syrens, and more subtle to deceive these tame serpents, my counsel is, that thou have more strings to thy bow than

one ; it is safe riding at two anchors ; a fire divided in twain burneth slower ; a fountain running into many rivers, is of less force ; the mind enamoured on two women is less affected with desire, and less infected with despair ; one love expelleth another, the same remembrance of the latter quencheth the love of the first.

Yet if thou be so weak, being bewitched with their wiles, that thou hast neither will to eschew, nor wit to avoid their company, if thou be either so wicked that thou wilt not, or so wedded that thou canst not abstain from their glances, yet at the least dissemble thy grief. If thou be as hot as the mount Etna, fain thyself as cold as the hill Caucasus ; carry two faces in one hood ; cover thy flaming fancy with feigned ashes ; shew thyself sound when thou art pierced ; let thy view be merry, when thy heart is melancholy ; bear a pleasant countenance, with a pined conscience ; a painted sheath with a leaden dagger : Thus dissembling thy grief, thou mayst recure thy disease. Love creepeth in by stealth, and by stealth slideth away.

If she break promise with thee in the night, or absent herself in the day, seem thou careless, and then will she be careful ; if thou languish, then will she be lavish of her honours. Stand thou on thy pantoffles, and she will vail bonnet; lie thou aloof, and she will seize on the lure ; if thou pass by her door, and be called back, either seem deaf or not to hear, or desperate, and not to care. Fly the places, the parlours, the portals, wherein thou hast been conversant with thy lady ; yea, Philautus, shun the street where Lucilla doth dwell ; least the sight of her window renew the sum of thy sorrow.

Still his mind is not quite at ease. He begins to suspect, that the censure due to a few, cannot with justice be extended to the whole sex. He feels a returning fondness for the ladies, and is desirous of making some apology for the rashness of his invective.

And yet, Philautus, I would not that all women should take pepper in the nose, in that I have disclosed the legerdemains of a few ; for well I know, none will winch except she be galled, neither any be offended unless she be guilty. Therefore, I earnestly desire thee, that thou shew this cooling card unto *none*, except thou shew also this my defence unto them *all*. For although I weigh nothing the ill-will of light house-wives, yet would I be loth to lose the good-will of honest matrons. Thus being ready to go to Athens, and ready there to entertain thee, whensoever thou shalt repair thither, I bid thee farewell, and fly women.

His conscience is not yet perfectly satisfied : for he further deprecates the ill-will of the fair, in a direct address to the grave maidens and honest matrons of Italy.

In the second part of this Romance, Euphues, in company with his friend, makes a voyage to England ; and forgetting their ill-success in Italy, they both become deeply enamoured of the English beauties. Philautus is again embarrassed and fretted with a rivalship, (though not of his friend,) preaches against the folly of love in his turn, and upbraids Euphues for having abandoned his laudable resolution to desert the fair for ever. Euphues, exhilarated by the sun-beams of beauty, calling one day upon his friend, who had retired that he might indulge in a doleful soliloquy on the hardship of his case, finds him in solitude and despondency, and thus rallies him :

" What, Philautus, dost thou shun the court to sleep in a corner, as one either cloyed with delight, or having surfeited with desire ? believe me, Philautus, if the wind be in that door, or thou so devout, to fall from beauty to thy beads, and to forsake the court to live in a cloister, I cannot tell whether I should more wonder at thy fortune, or praise thy wisdom : but I fear me, if I live to see thee so holy, I shall be an old man before I die ; or if thou die not before thou be so pure, thou shalt be more marvelled at for thy years, than esteemed for thy virtues. In sooth, my good friend, if I should tarry a year in England, I could not abide an hour in my chambers : for I know not how it cometh to pass, that in earth I think no other paradise, such variety of delights to allure a courtly eye, such rare purity to draw a well disposed mind, that I know not whether they be in England more amorous or virtuous ; whether I should think my time best bestowed in viewing goodly ladies, or hearing godly lessons.

I had thought no woman to excel Livia in the world ; but now I see that in England they be all as good, none worse, many better ; insomuch that I am enforced to think, that it is as rare to see a beautiful woman in England without virtue, as to see a fair woman in Italy without pride : courteous they are without a care ; amiable without pride, but not without courtliness ; merry without curiosity, but not without measure ; so that comparing the ladies of Greece with the ladies of Italy, I find the best but indifferent ; and comparing both countries with the ladies of England, I account them all stark nought.

And truly, Philautus, thou shalt not shrive me like a ghostly father, for to thee I will confess in two things my extreme folly ; the one in loving Lucilla, who in comparison of these had no spark of beauty, the other for making a cooling card against women, when I see these to have so much virtue : so that in the first I must acknowledge my judgment raw to discern shadows, and rash in the latter to give so peremptory sentence : in both I think myself to have erred so much that I recant both, being ready to take any penance thou shalt enjoin me, whether it be a faggot for heresy, or a fine for hypocrisy. An heretic I was by mine invective against women, and no less than an hypocrite for dissembling with thee : for now, Philautus, I am of that mind that women, —— but Philautus taking hold of this discourse, interrupted him with a sudden reply, as followeth.

Stay, Euphues, I can level at the thoughts of thy heart by the words of thy mouth ; for that commonly the tongue uttereth the mind, and the outward speech bewrayeth the inward spirit. For as a good root is known by a fair blossom, so is the substance of the heart noted by the shew of the countenance. I can see day at a little hole : thou must halt cunningly if thou beguile a cripple ; but I cannot choose but laugh to see thee play with the bait, that I fear thou hast swallowed, thinking with a mist to make my sight blind, because I should not perceive thy eyes bleared ; but in faith, Euphues, I am now as well acquainted with thy conditions as with thy person, and use hath made me so expert in thy dealings, that well thou mayest juggle with the world, but thou shalt never deceive me.

A burnt child dreadeth the fire ; he that stumbleth twice at one stone is worthy to break his shins : thou mayst happily forswear thyself, but thou shalt never delude me ; I know thee now as readily by thy visard as thy visage : he is a blind goose that knoweth not a fox from a fern-bush, and a foolish fellow that cannot discern craft from conscience, being once cozened. But why should I lament thy follies with grief, when thou seemest to colour them with deceit ? Ah, Euphues, I love thee well, but thou hatest thyself, and seekest to heap more harms on thy head by a little wit, than thou shalt ever claw off by thy great wisdom. All fire is not quenched by water ; thou hast not love in a string ; affection is not thy slave ; thou canst not leave when thou listest. With what face, Euphues, canst thou return to thy vomit, seeming with the greedy hound to lap up that which thou didst cast up ? I am ashamed to rehearse the terms that once thou didst utter of malice against women, and art thou not ashamed now again to recant them ? They must needs think thee either envious upon small occasion, or amorous upon a light cause ; and then will they all be as ready to hate thee for thy spite, as to laugh at thee for thy looseness.

No, Euphues, so deep a wound cannot be healed with so light a plaster ; thou mayst by art recover the skin, but thou canst never cover the scar ; thou mayst flatter with fools because thou art wise, but the wise will ever mark thee for a fool. Then sure I cannot see what thou gainest, if the simple condemn thee of flattery and the grave of folly. Is thy cooling card of this property, to quench fire in others, and to kindle flames in thee ? or is it a whet-stone to make thee sharp, and us blunt; or a sword to cut wounds in me, and cure them in Euphues? Why didst thou write that against them thou never thoughtest, or if thou didst it, why dost thou not follow it ? But it is lawful for the physician to surfeit, for the shepherd to wander, for Euphues to prescribe what he will, and do what he list.

The sick patient must keep a straight diet, the silly sheep a narrow fold ; poor Philautus must believe Euphues and all lovers (he only excepted) are cooled with a card of *teen*, or rather fooled with a vain toy. Is this thy professed purity, to cry peccavi ? thinking it as great sin to be honest, as shame not to be amorous : thau that didst blaspheme the noble sex of women without cause, dost thou now commit idolatry with them without care, observing as little gravity then in thine undridled fury, as thou dost now reason by thy disordinate fancy ? I see now that there is nothing more smooth than glass, yet nothing more brittle : nothing more fair than snow, yet nothing less firm : nothing more fine than wit, yet nothing more fickle. * * *

Thou art in love, Euphues, contrary to thine oath, thine honour, thine honesty ; neither would any professing that thou doest live as thou doest, which is no less grief to me, than shame to thee ; excuse thou mayst make to me, becanse I am credulous ; but amends to the world thou canst not frame, because thou art come out of Greece, to blaze thy vice in England, a place too honest for thee, and thou too dishonest for any place."

Supplement to the Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23D 1825.

(*Continued from page* 140.)

tons set very close together. Short sleeves, even for dress parties, are on the decline; when long sleeves are worn in evening costume, they are of very thin texture; gauze, lace, or *tulle*, according to the material that composses the robe; when of gauze, stripes of satin *rouleaux* down the arm, take off from the flimsiness of that article. Figured and embroidered *tulle* is much worn for ball dresses, trimmed with three flounces of blond, each surmounted by puckered satin: though white is still in favour, many ball dresses have appeared already over pink, blue, and apricot coloured satin slips. When the folds, that favourite ornament at the border of dresses, is now adopted, they are laid out in scallops, or else, according to a yet newer mode, they are placed on in bias across the border. This trimming, when neatly finished at the termination of the bias scopes, has a very beautiful effect. The sleeves of gowns, both for *déshabille* and for half dress, are still too full to be elegant. Black lace over white or coloured satin is expected to be very prevalent for evening parties about the latter end of October.

Head-dresses, *à la Neige*, are much in favour with those ladies who have fine heads of hair: they are so light, transparent, and so well calculated to discover the beauty of the tresses, that they do not look well on those heads where nature has been less bountiful in this attractive gift. Ribbons are very much worn, either on bonnets or on morning caps: "rather too much of this;" the ornament does not accord with the idea of an elegantly dressed female: the *cornettes*, that are ornamented with a few light flowers are infinitely more attractive at any time of the day, than those enormous bows of broad ribbons of varied colours, striped or tartaned, at present in such high esteem. A few flowers, elegantly scattered among the hair, or grouped together in a wreath or a *bouquet*, form the most approved head-dress for young ladies at balls. Turbans of alternate folds of white and coloured gauze, made in the Turkish style, with a pearl ornament in front, surmounted by a small seraskier plume, is a very becoming evening head-dress to the mature beauty; superb pearl diadems are also still much in favour for full dress evening parties; and white feather tipped with difierent colours, or white and coloured feathers grouped together, seem preferred to all white.

The favourite colours are autumnal green (i. e. green with a yellow tinge) lavender-grey, bright poppy, fawn colour, violet and pink.

The French Pretenders.

Promise of the King of France.—The intrigues which have been made use of to prevent my return to France have prevailed over the sacred duties which my misfortunes imposed on the authorities to whom I addressed myself. When I endeavoured, by means of a voluntary subscription, to procure the necessary funds the infernal genius of the Sansculottes corrupted the patriotic loyalty of those to whom I applied. Hoping by my perseverance to disappoint the hopes of intrigue, I have caused to be printed two hundred memorials, by reading which it may be judged, that if I was not the son of Louis XVI., the Censors would have laid complaints against me. However, they have no resource but intrigue, which thus far has perfectly answered their purpose. Those who wish to satisfy their curiosity, or who are desirous of doing me a service, may effect both purposes by taking one of those memorials. It will cost them one dollar, and I promise, as soon as I shall have succeeded to my rights, to be delivered to each of them a barrel ef vin de grave. And person desirous of procuring one of these memorials, may see me in person, at No. 48, Courtlandt-street.

The intrigues that have been resorted to in the different cities to prevent my obtaining supplies, can now no longer exist. Citizen La Fayette will attest that the Dauphin of France on the death of his father, was only three years old. He ought to remember, that he took him in 1791 from the arms of his nurse, to shew him to the people. This happened at the place of Versailles; consequently, all who say that he was nine years old on the death of his father, are evil-disposed persons, besides being crazy.

Charles x., Roi de France et de Navarre,
Fill Heritie de Louis XVI.

New York, ce 18 Aout, 1824.

The Observer, Oct. 4.

Singular Charge of Sedition.

Woolwich Office.—On Monday Mr. George Hale, of Thomas-place, Lambeth, (lately a shoemaker in New-street, Covent-garden) apparently about 30 years, and wearing the dress of a Quaker, was charged before Sir John Webb and the Rev. John Messiter, Magistrates at the Woolwich Police Office, with having distributed seditious publications among the soldiers at Woolwich Barracks.—Mr. Hale admitted that he had distributed various tracts among the soldiers; that they were all founded on the sacred truths of the Christian religion, as discovered in the word of God; that his sole object was to put an end to war and the slaughter of his fellow-men, for which end he advised the soldiers to obey the word of God rather than the orders of men, and if they followed his advice they would lay down their arms.—The Rev. Magistrate told Mr. Hale that his publications were of a most mischievous and wicked tendency, and if the soldiers followed his advice, they would be guilty of mutiny.—Sir John Webb said, that Mr. Hale's object seemed to be similar to that of a great number of deluded and wicked men, who about five years ago attempted to excite rebellion in the country; that he was a mischievous person, who had better have kept to his trade; and that he must find bail for the publication of seditious works.—Mr. Hale said he should do such thing: he had committed no offence either legal or moral: the Christian religion was said to be part of the law of the land, and as what he had written was entirely from Scripture, it was consequently legal.—Sir John Webb said, it was not for an ignorant man like him to set himself up as an expounder of the law; and he asked Mr. Hale whether he would desist from publishing his pamphlets, if he was set at liberty?—To this Mr. Hale replied, that he should not desist, and begged to be answered by arguments, not by threats.—Mr. Hale was then remanded, in order that the Magistrates might obtain the opinion of Government as to the course they should adopt. He was not, however, sent to the cage, but was committed to the custody of the constable at the tavern.

On Tuesday, Mr. Hale was again brought before the same Magistrates. He had now a friend with him, who told the Magistrates that he thought Mr. Hale's confinement was illegal, as he had not been committed for any specific offence, and that the constable had no warrant.—Sir John Webb observed, that they were responsible if they acted illegal; and he entered into a long argument to convince Mr. Hale that his conduct was improper.—Mr. Hale said that he had the good of his fellow-creatures' souls at heart.—Sir John observed "the only soles you ought to care abont are the soles of shoes and boots."—Mr. Hale said, that unless he firmly believed that he had been called to do the work he had untaken, he would not have spent so many hours and made so many sacrifices, to teach the soldiers that war was Anti-Christian, and contrary to God's holy word—"that those who take the sword, should perish by the sword."—"This is God's word," emphatically exclaimed Mr. Hale, "and if you do not believe it, you are not a true Christian."—Sir J. Webb: You should not, an ignorant person like you, a shoemaker, set yourself up to teach us newfangled doctrines; but remember the adage—ne sutor ultra crepidam. Don't go beyond your last, Mr. Hale; you had better go home to your family, and mind your business.—It was here stated that Mr. Hale had expended in a few months 200*l.* in bills, placards, and pamphlets, addressed to the army and navy, and that such was his enthusiasm in the object he had in view, that his whole attention was directed to the putting an end to war. The Magistrates told him that if he would find sureties to answer the charge, and for his good behaviour in future, they would set him at liberty.—He refused to trouble any friend to bail him, and was again remanded.—It was stated that Mr. Hale had thrown hand-bills with his books over the barrack walls, at Kensington, Regent's Park, &c. The bill was this,—"Soldiers! hasten to the voice of truth, the voice of God, ere it be too late! War is contrary to God's word, and the Christian religion."—On Wednesday, Mr. Hale was again brought before "their Worships," and another long discussion ensued, in the course of which, the Rev. Magistrate told the accused that he believed he was more fit for Bedlam than for Maidstone jail; that he did not think any soldiers would read his pamphlets; that he never heard such stupid, wild-goose notions in his life, &c.—Mr. Hale insisted on his right to publish the divine truths of the Christian religion; which he said he should continue to do in the teeth of persecution.—Sir John Webb said, that the folly of his notions were apparent, adding, "a pretty doctrine truly! You must not fight, even if the Prussians, Russians, or French were to invade the country, but trust only to faith in God! If a Frenchman was close behind you with his bayonet and you trusted only to faith, you would find it a fundamental error" [laughter].—Mr. Hale expressed his surprise to hear a Magistrate, ridicule the promise of God.—Sir John said, there was too much quackery in his religion. He however, urged Mr. Hale to put in bail, as he was much disinclined to send him to jail.—Mr. Hale said, he was con-

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vinced no Jury would find him guilty of what they charged him with: he was ready to go to prison, or to take his trial, but he would not find bail.—His commitment was then made out for Maidstone jail, the Magistrates telling him that a few days imprisonment might alter his tone.

Extraordinary Visitor.

It is about three weeks since a lad, about fifteen or sixteen years of age, arrived suddenly at Bar-le-Duc in a berlin with four horses, and alighted at one of the principal inns. In his route, he fell in with a little grinder of one of the neighbouring villages, and he proposed to him that he should become his groom. He gave him a livery, a watch, and money. On the strangers' arrival, his expenses were so profuse as not only to fix the attention of the public, but also to attract the notice of the Authorities. After a residence of about five or six days, he repaired to the village where his new domestic was born, paid his respects to the Rector, visited the Church, and announced his intention of presenting such ornaments as it was then deprived of. According to his promise, he was soon seen to return with chalices, and silver gilt pyxes (boxes where he Romanists keep the Host), purchased from a goldsmith, which he generously offered to the Pastor. Not content with, this pious liberality, he brought with him a great number of rings and trinkets, with which he delighted the young girls, whom he had gathered together in a dance *champetre*. The report of this munificence soon spread throughout the surrounding villages; it was regarded as something wonderful, and the most extraordinary rumours were speedily credited by the inhabitants. According to one, the stranger was a young Prince, who preserved the strictest incognito, and who, charmed with the picturesque views of the ancient Barrois, came there to build a palace, and to diffuse the treasures of his immense fortune. In the opinions of others, he was the natural son of some foreign Monarch or Asiatic Prince, who had escaped from his father's Court, and had chosen Ancient Lorraine for his residence. Nothing was talked of but his magnificence and his generosity; he spread every where gold and diamonds like the Genius of the Arabian Tales. The local authorities were astonished, and thinking it necessary to take some precautions, they kept a particular watch over the proceedings of the supposed Prince. He was accompanied by a female of *a certain age*, whom he had at first wished to pass for his mother; but the moment she perceived he was watched, she disappeared, without any one being able to discover the road she had taken. At length this mysterious personage was informed that it was necessary for him to exhibit his passports, and he replied that his *Gouvernante* had carried them away. His name was demanded, but he gave nothing but mysterious answers, which only tended still more to excite the imagination, and give rise to the most absurd conjectures. A *gendarme* was then ordered to accompany him in all his excursions, and he continued nevertheless to lavish his expenses. The multitude of workmen employed at the buildings crowded before the hotel where he lodged, in the hope of enjoying a single instant of his presence; and in his general manners and language he affected a kind of mysterious careless dignity, which served to give confirmation to the most ridiculous and extraordinary reports. He had so completely fascinated the people, that two individuals, without knowing who he was, did not hesitate to answer for him, and to defend him from the proceedings which he might have incurred as suspected of *vagabondage*. In a moment, however, this wondrous romance was finished by the forced and sudden departure of its hero. He set out post haste in his magnificent berlin for the capital, accompanied by a subaltern officer of the gendarmerie without any one having been able to develop the mystery of his arrival and sojourn among us. As might be imagined, this hasty departure has not failed to excite still more strongly the public curiosity, and to continue the prevalence of the most wild conjectures; and really, from the respect with which he was treated, and the manner in which he was conducted to the capital, it is difficult to believe that the lad is any ordinary personage. We shall doubtless soon hear the truth, and very probably the mountain will produce nothing, but a mouse.—*Etoile, Sept.* 12.

The Observer, Sept. 20.

Disorders at Rome.

[Extract of a Private Letter in the Courier Français.]

Modern Rome is a very melancholy place, and in it we can only live on recollections of what Rome formerly was. It is with profound regret that the French here see all the meliorations in the moral condition of the people, introduced by the French Administration, gradually disappear. Cardinal Gonsalvi, who was a man of firm mind, had followed the traces of French administrations but the Minister who has succeeded him appears only anxious to revive the past, in which he succeeds too well. The use of the stiletto is again coming into fashion; and as in the best days of Italian morality murders are committed in the streets of Rome in the open day. Only yesterday an event happened, under my windows, which is a melancholy example of this assertion. A *facchino* (a sort of porter) was walking with his wife, and one of his friends, a mason, who began to smoke. The facchino begged him to leave off, as tke smell was disagreeable to his wife. His friend refused, a dispnte began, and the mason, drawing his knife, plunged it twice in his friend's side. As soon as the crime was committed the assassin went away through the crowd and retired tranquilly, nobody being astonished at bloodshed. To day it is said the Facchino is dead, but I hear nothing of his murderer being arrested. If these things go on in the town you will readily imagine that in the vicinity individual security is still less; and in fact we see, to the glory of ancient custom, brigands forming themselves into bands, and prosper wonderfully. They rob travellers, and pillage the villages, or place them under contribution. Cardinal Pallotta was sent against them with full powers. His first measure was an edict enjoining the inhabitants of every village attacked by the brigands to destroy them under pain of being fined 1,000 or 2,000 crowns or more, according to the size of the village. When the brigands are in one place, the Cardinal moves there with the troops, who guard the villages, and who oblige the inhabitants to join them in giving chase to the robbers. When these latter do not allow themselves to be overtaken, the villagers return harassed, and when met isolated by the robbers, are sure to be assassinated. The Edict of the Cardinal, however, gave them an idea of a singular speculation. They made their appearance before a village near Terracina, and sent the following message to the inhabitants:—"We could enter your village, and plunder it; you would then be obliged to pay a fine of 1000 crowns to Pallotta; give us 500, and we will not come near you." The inhabitants found the offer advantageous, and were thus saved both from the Edict and pillage. It is said a small band, wishing to enter a village, were repulsed by the inhabitants, headed by the *Gonfalonier*. The robbers swore they would be revenged, and the Gonfalonier went to Rome for succour. He was promised troops and told to return; but the troops did not arrive, and on Ascension-day, 15 robbers attacked the village, and forced their way to the church where mass was celebrating, took the *Gonfalonier* from the altar, and murdered him, with some other persons, on the spot. Six of these robbers have been taken up, it is said, but this report is not generally believed. It is also said, that the Commandant of the Austrian troops, on the Neapolitan frontier, requested Cardinal Pallotta to concert measures with him for the destruction of the robbers, but the Cardinal replied, he was Governor, and could not act in concert with a mere Commandant. In the mean time, the peasantry have been pillaged and assassinated. This is the present state of the country, and under the French dominion it was as safe travelling here as in the neighbourhood of Paris. A book has just been published which promises to make some noise, as indemnities are coming into fashion. Its title is, "The terrible punishments prepared by God, for those who detain the property of the Church without the sanction of the Holy See." The Jesuits have got another recruit. About a month ago, the nephew of M. de Chateaubriand entered, at St. Andre, the noviciate of the Jesuits.

The Observer, August 9.

Poisonous Nature of African Teak Wood.—In the course of last fortnight seven shipwrights and two sawyers of Plymouth-yard have died. All these men had received cuts or bruises while employed on African teak wood; and though some have attributed the deaths to atmospheric influence, there are not a few who assign them to the reception of the poisonous juices of the above named timber. Of these men, a shipwright, Gregory Nichols, a remarkably powerful and active man, scratched his leg against a piece of the wood, and mortification ensued almost immediately. To ascertain the probable cause, Dr. Bell, the surgeon, on Monday last, opened the body, and in the course of the dissection happened to scratch one of his fingers. This passed unnoticed at the time, but in the afternoon Dr. Bell became alarmed at perceiving it, thinking he might have imbibed some of the morbid matter. Shortly afterwards a shivering came on, and he was obliged to be put to bed and bled. The best medical aid was administered, and the most rigid attention paid to his case; but in spite of all, the symptoms daily became worse, and on Friday evening he died. We recollect a paragraph which appeared lately in the papers, attributing the deaths of several men near London to the cause mentioned here; and if on examination the wood should be found to possess deleterious qualities, we trust that the use of it will be discontinued. Since writing the above, it is said that Rawlins, a shipwright, living at New Passage, and who had slightly scratched himself, is dead, and that another, residing at Torpoint, is at the point of death, from a similar cause.—*Flindell's Western Luminary.*

Gazette Press.